HUBBUCK'S
PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.
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HUBBUCK'S PAINTS, OIL, and VARNISHES Securely packed for exportation to all Climates.

Beware of Counterfeits of Name and Trade Marks.

THOMAS HUBBUCK & SON, LIMITED,
24, Lime Street, London.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,469—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1895.

CALVERT'S CRESOL
DISINFECTANT & PURIFIER,
8oz. 6d., 16oz. 1s., & 32oz. 1s. 9d. Bottles.
1 gallon Tins, 5s. each. (English rates.)
With full instructions for use on each package.

This fluid mixes readily with water in any proportion; it is much stronger in disinfecting power than other so-called non-poisonous fluids, and less expensive. It is very effective and cheap (in solution) for destroying Ants, washing Cattle, and to prevent Fly Bites on Animals.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., LD.
Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
R.L. GANGES	4196	T. F. Creery	6th Sept.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	13th "
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
R.L. PENINSULAR	5182	R. G. Murray	21st Sept.
B.V.L. THAMES	4113	A. Symons	28th "
R.L. COROMANDEL	4499	W. L. Brown	5th Oct.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	12th "
R.L. ORIENTAL	5152	C. Gadd	19th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	26th "
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd Nov.
B.V.L. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	9th "
R.L. SHANNON	4189	F. Crewe	16th "
† SUTLEJ	4204	W. J. Nantes	23rd "
R.L. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	30th "

The Steamers marked R.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The Steamers marked B.V.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port tranship to the mail steamer at Aden, and passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice steamer.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The "Caledonia" (marked B M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No passengers for London will be booked for this voyage.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. express" are issued by the Company.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 A. M. on day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued for Round-the-World tours *via* Japan and Vancouver, or *via* Australia and America.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo. Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th August, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Sep.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, or BRINDISI	Rs. 601	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 6th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	9th Sep.
ISELA	A. Mitis	4,353	350	7th Oct.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON. Single and Return are issued 1st and 2nd Class, and other Routes. Via Trieste the Company issues, via St. Gothard, with the Steamers' Tickets, connecting Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. de Grisogono	4,459	350	21st Sept.

Connection at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras, via Colombo.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Aug. 6th, 1895.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berths carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

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DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 12, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA, Old Court House Street.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"81, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenges is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M., Edinburgh. L.R.C.S. and L.M., Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Tins and Bottles by all Chemists.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 31st August, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 3rd September, at 10 a.m. calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 5th September, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,944 tons, on the 31st August, at 7 a. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,944 tons, on the 7th September, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR MAKULLA, ADEN, AND RED SEA PORTS.

S. S. "COLABA," 1,460 tons, on the 31st August.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on the 13th September, calling at Mozambique, Quillimane, Chinde Beira and Inhambane.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th August, 1895. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

ASQUITH & LORD, APOLLO ST. BOMBAY.

HIGH-CLASS—
—TAILORS,
BREECHES—
—MAKERS,
SHIRT—
—MAKERS,
HOSIERS—
—HATTERS.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.

LONDON AGENTS:—GRINDLAY & Co.

TWENTIETH EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1895.

With Portrait of H. E. the Viceroy, LORD ELGIN

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
PRICE: Rs. 5 with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1895 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says: The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufactures, commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

THE London "Daily Chronicle" says:—There is not, and there never has been, a better Guide for any part of the world than that which Mr. J. M. Maclean, recently Member for Oldham, originally published at Bombay in 1875. It is now annually brought up to date under the care of his successor in the editorship and proprietorship of the "Bombay Gazette," Mr. Grattan Geary, and we never open its pages without admiration for the masterly way in which it marshals the innumerable facts connected with the past and present of the great and increasingly beautiful city which proudly calls itself "first in India." Altogether, to anyone proceeding to or having business relations with India, "Maclean's Guide to Bombay" is simply indispensable, while to the residents of one of the finest cities, situated on one of the very finest harbours of the whole empire, its value is beyond that of many rupees, of which it only costs five.

THE "Morning Post" says:—The edition for 1895 has been carefully revised, and much information added to meet the requirements of business men and the general public. The residents of Bombay, and also visitors, will find it an excellent work of reference as a directory, as well as an historical and descriptive guide to this famous city.

THE "Observer" says:—This handy volume, with its up-to-date directory and varied information about Bombay, will be found an invaluable companion by visitors to India. The information on the commercial and manufacturing progress of the city has been brought up to the close of last year from official and other authentic sources; the public buildings are fully described, and a wealth of information of a varied character is given. The latest edition of this Guide will be found of great value by both visitors and residents.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

NOTICES.

LIST of ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his Charge:—

JAMES McKAIG, late Chief Carriage and Waggon Foreman, Southern Mahratta Railway Company.
JAMES HENRY CHARLESWORTH, late Mechanical Engineer to Messrs. McHinch and Co., Karachi.
LUKE HEARN, late Loco. Foreman, Southern Mahratta Railway Company, Hubli.
JEAN PAUL ALBERT SIMEON, late Manager, Messageries Maritime Company, Bombay.
THOMAS REID, late Sub-Engineer, Kotri-Rohri Railway.
CHARLES FREDERICK GRAHAM LESTER, late District Superintendent of Police, Panch Mahals.
SULEMAN ESMAILJI, late a Mahomedan passenger to Bombay per s. s. "Goa."
ARSENIO JOAO CARLOS RODRIGUES, alias, ARSENIO RODRIGUES, late of Bombay, Goanese Inhabitant.
ABDUL KARIM, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed Estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the Undersigned, at his Office, within one Month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the Assets of the estates will be distributed, and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

L. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Administrator-General.
Administrator-General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 17th August, 1895.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FOURTH SESSIONS of 1895 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on MONDAY, the Second Day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions had, done or committed, by any of Her Majesty's British subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances to do, those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 12th Day of August, 1895.

G. W. ROUGHTON,
Sheriff of Bombay.

THE SIVAGANGA ZEMINDARY DEBENTURE RUPEE LOAN, 1895.

1,200 Bonds of Rs. 500 each, carrying half-yearly Coupons Payable to Bearer.

Area of the Estate, 1,680 square miles; Population, 450,000 souls.

Annual Revenue about Rs. 8,50,000; Government Rent, Rs. 2,57,000.

SOLICITORS.—MESSRS. BARCLAY, MORGAN and ORR, Madras.

AUDITORS.—MESSRS. LOVELOCK AND LEWES, Chartered Accountants, Calcutta.

BANKERS AND TRUSTEES FOR DEBENTURE HOLDERS:—
COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

The Terms of the Bonds are as under, bearing Interest from the 1st July 1895, Principal and Interest being payable at any of the Offices of the Bankers:—

Series.	Bonds. Rs. 500 each	Bearing Interest at p. ct. p. a.	Due 1st July. A. D.	To be Redeemed at per Bond.
A.	200	6	1896	Rs. 500-0-0
B.	200	5½	1897	" 502-8-0
C.	200	5¼	1898	" 507-8-0
D.	200	5¼	1899	" 515-0-0
E.	400	5	1900	" 525-0-0

The Bankers are authorised to afford any information required.

ROBT. G. ORR,
Resident Lessee, Sivaganga Zemindary.

LADIES' SHOP WITH HOME,

By Indian Parcels Post.

Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and Economise all Intermediate Profits.

High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials Direct from the Manufacturers,

AT LOOM PRICES!
SAVING, 50 PER CENT.

HENRY PEASE AND CO.'S SUCCESSORS
Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
Established 1752,
Supply
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials
DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,
Without the intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents or Middlemen.

EXQUISITE DRESS.
Latest Fashion at First Cost,
FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,
Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India.

THE LOVELY
DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,

And New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinos and Cashmeres.

All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.

SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.

High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.

For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.

DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES.

Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain, and Salt Water, in light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.

ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT or no matter how short. All Goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully packed for Export.

All Orders are executed the same day as received.

HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics, for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1752—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington, employing more than 1,000 hands.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in three days only removes gonorrhœa, gleet, and all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for syphilis, disease of the bones, sore throat, threatened destruction of the nose and palate, impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, and all those diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and the ruin of health. Under this medicine every vestige of disease rapidly disappears, and the skin assumes the pleasing softness of infancy.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous debility, relaxation, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and carefully observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

ARE IMPORTERS OF

DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS

OF GUARANTEED

BEST ENGLISH MANUFACTURE.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS KEPT IN STOCK, AND ALL MATERIALS WHICH ARE USED BY

ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS

THOROUGH RELIABILITY. PERFECT ACCURACY. HIGHEST FINISH.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

BOLTON & COMPANY,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY.

GINS, &c.

		Cash Prices. Quarts. Rs. a.		Pints. Rs. a.
Gin London Old Tom Booth's	per doz.	24	0	...
Gin London Old Swam Boardes	"	24	0	...
Gin Coat's Plymouth	"	24	0	...
Gin Dry Unsweetened	"	27	0	...
Hollands Geneva, per case 15 large flasks	"	40	0	...
Henke's Aromatic Schnapps	"	22	0	...
Rum Old Jamaica	"	31	0	...

BITTERS, &c.

		Quarts. Rs.	a.	Pints. Rs. a.
Angostura Bitters, Genuine	per doz.	...		35 0
Olga Bitters	"	...		24 0
Orange Bitters	"	30	0	...
Orange Wine	"	18	0	...
Ginger Wine	"	20	0	...
Ginger Brandy	"	28	0	...
Quinine Wine	"	21	0	...
Milk Punch	"	30	0	...

LIQUEURS.

		Quarts. Rs.	a.	Pints.
Absinthe	per doz.	36	0	...
Anisette	"	36	0	...

		Cash Prices. Rs.	a.	Rs. a.
Benedictine	per bot.	4	2	...
Chartreuse, Green	"	4	14	...
Chartreuse, Yellow	"	4	8	...
Cherry Brandy, Morella	"	2	4	...
Cordial Medoc	"	2	4	...
Creme de Cacao	"	4	8	...
Creme de Noyeau	"	3	8	...
Curacao, Finest Orange	"	2	8	...
Curacao, White	"	2	8	...
Eau de Vie Dantzick	"	3	0	...
Eau de Vie Noyaux	"	3	0	...
Kummel	"	4	4	...
Maraschino de Zara	"	2	12	...
Noyeau, assorted	"	2	4	...

BEER & STOUT.

		Quarts.		Pints.	
Beer, Bass's, by Stone, Light Gravity	per doz.	7	12	5	8
Beer, Vienna	"	7	0	5	0
Beer, Pilsener by Beck & Co.'s Key Brand	"	7	8	5	4
Stout, Guinness's by Burke	"	7	14	5	8

BAHADUR CIGARS.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION.

EXTRACT FROM THE "COURT CIRCULAR":—

INDIAN CIGARS.

JUST now, at the Earl's Court Indian Exhibition, no more attractive stall can be found than the one situated between the two exits from the southern end of the Imperial Court hard by the Native Village, in the occupation of Messrs. McDOWELL and Co., our largest Indian cigar importers, whose Madras works employ many hundreds of natives in the manufacture of the "BAHADUR" brand. In a short interview which our representative had with the head of this firm at 1, Gresham Buildings, Basinghall Street, it was explained that the reason why they had taken such a prominent position at Earl's Court was because of the enormous consumption of the "BAHADUR CIGAR" in this country, and their anxiety to show the people of England how the cigar is made in the East and the "ABSOLUTE PURITY of the INGREDIENTS before the outside leaf is wrapped round it." The crowds to be daily seen gazing at this exhibition of native industry sufficiently indicate how correct Messrs. McDOWELL and Co. were in their assumption that such a show would prove interesting, and the value of the "BAHADUR" and its world-wide popularity here is proved by the return of the past half-year, which runs the largest importation of Indian cigars ever known very close. As a matter of fact, Indian tobaccos, now that the fields are being cultivated on scientific lines, are approaching the finest Havana brands in texture and quality. The old and much-condemned coarseness of fibre has disappeared, and given place to a mellowness which is probably exemplified in the "BAHADUR" more than any of the much-advertised but meretricious brands now being foisted on the smoking public.

SOLE PROPRIETORS & MANUFACTURERS:—

McDOWELL & Co.,
MADRAS.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.'S ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

WILL BE CONTINUED UNTIL

SATURDAY, 7TH SEPTEMBER.

ALL REMNANTS AT HALF-PRICE.

FURTHER REDUCTIONS!

DO NOT MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HEALTH HAS BEEN RESTORED, ENERGY REGAINED, AND LIFE PROLONGED, IN THOUSANDS OF CASES, BY THE USE OF THE

PHOSPHORUS COMPOUNDS

PREPARED BY

H. & T. KIRBY & CO., LD., LONDON.

THE ONLY FORM KNOWN TO BE A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE, AND CONSTANTLY PRESCRIBED BY MEDICAL MEN IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Twenty-five Years' Experience has established the Fact that these Pills supply the MOST EFFECTUAL MEANS of administering SAFELY and SUCCESSFULLY

THE ONLY REMEDY FOR LOSS NERVE POWER,

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, AND MENTAL DEPRESSION, ARISING FROM OVERWORK, WORRY, EXCESS, CLIMATIC and other DEPRESSING CAUSES.

These PILLS ARE TAKEN WITH GREAT BENEFIT in Malarial Neuralgias, and incapacity for Intellectual or Business Work, as they rapidly restore Physical Vigour and Mental Activity.

The following have a large application. Those numbered 6 and 9 are taken with great advantage to STIMULATE THE NERVOUS SYSTEM. They operate as real NUTRIENT TONICS, giving increase of power in all cases of loss of Mental and Physical Vigour.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 6.

Nux Vomica in combination with Phosphorus is a very potent medicine, acting as a tonic both on the brain and spinal cord. It is useful in cases of cerebral and spinal debility, atonic dyspepsia, lowness of spirits, and habitual constipation, general ill-health (*below par*), commonly arising from overwork.

PHOSPHORUS NUX VOMICA AND IRON PILLS, No. 13.

IRON is added to the combination with Nux Vomica for persons who are anæmic. It is especially beneficial in Neuralgia and other manifestations of nervous exhaustion occurring in feeble, bloodless (anæmic) persons.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 1.

These carry the usual dose of Phosphorus only. They are taken as a nutrient tonic with great advantage in all cases manifesting Loss of Nerve Power from over excitement and excessive activity of the brain when Iron or Quinine cannot be given.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS, No. 34.

These are made with the Extract of the "True" Damiana Plant, the properties of which are well known. It is a valuable aid to Phosphorus when given as a remedy for Loss of Power. Formula No. 36 contains Nux Vomica also, and is therefore a more powerful combination.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 9.

(Containing Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine and Strychnine.)

This is a combination of the most powerful Nerve Tonics known. Iron, like Phosphorus, is a normal constituent of the blood, the health always suffering when either of these elements are deficient. These Pills are beneficial in all cases of poorness of blood and want of nerve power, especially in that feeble condition of body and mind induced by dissipation and excesses of various kinds. In Melancholia, Mental Depression, Failure of Energy and Business Capacity, and other morbid conditions indicating premature old age they are powerfully restorative. They are exceedingly energizing and strength-giving, and a valuable remedy for convalescents from Fever and other exhausting diseases.

PHOSPHORUS AND CANTHARIDES PILLS, No. 20.

These Pills operate as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs producing no irritation of the gastro-intestinal organs. They are especially useful in premature failure of power induced by passive discharges due to debility. Also as a stimulating emmenagogue in obstinate cases of Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, and Atony of the Uterus. Formula is a suitable "tonic for feeble anæmic females."

In Bottles, 3s., 5s., & 10s. each (English Money). The 10s. Bottle contains sufficient for 4 weeks. *Full Directions accompany each Bottle.*

N.B.—The only guarantee of the Genuineness of these Pills is our Trade Mark. SEE that this is intact.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS PILLS OFFERED AT LOW PRICES.

Appointed Agents:—Calcutta: BATHGATE & Co. Bombay: TREACHER & Co., PHILLIPS & Co. Poona: TREACHER & Co. Allahabad: LYELL & Co. Lahore and Simla: PLOMER & Co. Umballa and Kasauli: BALL, HOBSON & Co. Rangoon: DE SOUZA & Co. Karachi: MR. E. SHEPHERD.

H. & T. KIRBY & CO., LD.,
14, NEWMAN ST., LONDON, W.

CHRONOMETRICAL CHRONOGRAPHS.

POONA RACES. 1895.

THE MOST PERFECT AND RELIABLE CHRONOGRAPHS ever made. Their simplicity, their never-failing action, their scientific accuracy give them 50 per cent. better value than the prices at which they are really offered. Most carefully tested and rated chronometrically, and the usual guarantee for two years accompany all of them.

We respectfully invite the attention of Sportsmen and others requiring reliable Watches for calculating the minutest fraction of time to the following list of these useful Recorders:—

		Rs.
METAL.—	Nickel Silver Case, Crystal Face, Keyless Chronographs, with Minute Recorder, no Watch ....Rs. 35, Rs. 55, and	65
	Nickel Case, Crystal Face, Keyless Watch and Chronograph	65
	Nickel Case, Crystal Face, Keyless Watch and Chronograph with Minute Recorder	85
SILVER.—	Silver Cased, double Crystal Keyless Watch with Chronograph on the reverse side	75
	Silver cased, Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Watch with Chronograph	100
	Silver cased, Hunting do. do.	110
	Silver cased, ½ Hunting do. do.	115
	Silver cased, Crystal Face, Keyless Watch and Chronograph with Speed-timer at ¼ mile distances	140
	Silver cased, Crystal Face, Perfection Watch, Chronograph and Minute Recorder, a very high quality movement	215
	Silver cased, Hunting do. do.	225
	Silver cased, ½ Hunting do. do.	230
GOLD.—	Gold cased, Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Watch with Chronograph, medium size of a Gentleman's Watch	185
	Gold cased, Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Watch with Chronograph and Minute Recorder, same size as above	230
	Gold cased, Hunting Keyless Lever Watch, with Chronograph, very superior movements, the perfection of a Watch for a Sportsman, full size	440
	Gold cased, Hunting, Keyless Lever Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder. A Connoisseur of Mechanical Perfection will more than appreciate the excellent qualities of this superb Watch	625
	Gold cased, ½ Hunting do. do.	650

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
CHRONOMETER AND WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY
DURING 11 YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1894.

Year.	New Assurances.	Net Premium Income.	Invested Funds.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1883	87,18,240	16,45,648	53,22,048
1894	1,09,16,794	33,98,357	1,80,52,078

It will thus be seen that in Eleven Years the Net Premium Income has more than doubled, whilst the Funds show an Increase in a still larger proportion, which remarkable expansion affords convincing testimony of Good Management and Successful Working, and promises splendid results in the future.

CHIEF AGENTS:—W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE OF LONDON
(ESTABLISHED 1782).

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.
(ESTABLISHED 1850).

THE STRAITS INSURANCE CO., SINGAPORE (MARINE).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, FIRE and MARINE RISKS.

Terms on Application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

Guaranteed Pure, Wholesome, Unsophisticated, Unadulterated SCOTCH WHISKY.

A Blend rising rapidly in the estimation of the PUBLIC is

FERRINTOSH.

RS. 27 per Doz. The Best and Cheapest WHISKY at this Price in the Market. RS. 27 per Doz.

Only Obtainable of PHILLIPS & CO. LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

MAKERS OF THE WELL-KNOWN "APOLLO" SHIRTS.

A GOOD WELL-FITTING SHIRT.
FINE LONGCLOTH,
LINEN FRONTS AND WRISTS,
RS. 54 per Doz. CASH.

BOMBAY.

THE ST. JAMES'S BUDGET
(LONDON).

AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD OF NEWS.

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD.

EVERY FRIDAY. SIXPENCE.

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

SOME SHORT OPINIONS OF THE PRESS:

"In every respect it is a credit to English pictorial journalism."—"Daily Telegraph."
"A better sixpenny worth is not to be found anywhere."—"Evening News and Post."
"Certainly nothing better of the kind has been produced."—"Star."
"An ideal production of illustrated journalism."—"Birmingham Gazette."
"A wonderful effort of modern journalism."—"Glasgow Evening News."
"A veritable *edition de luxe*. . . Far superior to anything previously attempted in this line."—"Irish Times."
"A record of news superbly illustrated."—"Peterborough Advertiser."
"It is not equalled by any of the new illustrated papers."—"Public Opinion."
"The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET is now as near perfection as possible."—"Sunday Times."
"Several lengths ahead of all its competitors."—"Staffordshire Advertiser."
"It is, in a fuller and more complete sense, an illustrated 'newspaper' than any of the pictorial weeklies can claim to be."—"Newcastle Daily Chronicle."
"Illustrated journalism has up to the present reached its highest point of artistic and literary excellence in the ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."—"Kendal and County News."
"Will hold its own against any of the illustrated weeklies."—"Piccadilly."

The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET will be sent direct from the Office to any part of India or the Colonies for 37s. per annum, including Postage. A Special Foreign Edition, printed on thin paper, can be supplied at 32s. 6d. per annum. *All* Subscriptions are payable in Advance, and should be addressed to H. E. MAYO GUNN, "St. James's Budget" Office 15, Dorset-street, London, E.C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE. BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SETOS	Weissam	1,746	3rd September.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for ZANZIBAR, TANGA, DARESALAM, and all Ports South of ZANZIBAR up to NATAL.

For Freight and Passage apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

Bombay, 31st August, 1895.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO, per S. S. "CLAN MACNAB," arrived from GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL and MANCHESTER, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to take DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every Morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the GOODS are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any Damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for settlement within a FORTNIGHT of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 30th August, 1895.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that SHA KHIMJEE HUNSRAJ, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing in a house, situate at Satad Tad, Mandvie Bunder, has Contracted to SELL to JAVERI NAGINDASS LALOOBHAI and GOKULDASS JEYCHUND the Perpetual Leasehold Immoveable Properties at Kalachowki Road, and described below.

All persons having or claiming any right, title or interest in the said property by way of mortgage or other charge, sale, gift, lien, lease, incumbrance or otherwise whatsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in Writing to the Undersigned, Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitors for the Purchasers, at their Office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, within 14 Days from the date hereof, otherwise the said Sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, will be considered as having been waived.

All that piece or parcel of perpetual leasehold land or ground of which Mr. Dinshaw Nowroji Belgaumwalla was, and now Veerbai, Widow of Dhanjeebhoy Pestonjee Mehta, and heir and legal representative of Kaikhusroo Dhunjeebhoy Metha, is the lessor, together with the messuages, tenements, chawls or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Kalachowki Road, outside the Fort, in the registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,005 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of the Land Revenue under old No. 62, and new No. 14202, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under F. Ward Nos. 999 (1), 999 (2), 1000-1001 (1), and Street Nos. 5, 6, and 7 A, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the Public Road and the property of Thakar Narayenjee Mooljee and Sons, on or towards the West by the Public Road and the property of Rustomjee Sorabjee Commissariatwalla, on or towards the North by the Public Road and the property of Thakar Narayenjee Mooljee and Sons, and on or towards the South by the Public Road leading to Kalachowki, and the said premises were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Shellabhai Mooljee Hunsraj and now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Khimjee Hunsraj.—Dated this 30th Day of August, 1895.

LITTLE & Co.

CHEAP TIMEKEEPERS FOR SERVANTS.

WE have lately imported a Selection of CHEAP WATCHES, suitable for Servants, Coachmen, &c., among them being the following:—

Nickel Keyless, Open Face, Crystal Glass stem set Watches	8	0
Nickel Silver, Dust Proof Case, Crystal Glass, Keyless action, with Spare Glass and Mainspring	15	0
The "Poor Man's Watch." Will last for years if treated in a proper manner. Nickel Silver Case, Crystal Face, LEVER ESCAPEMENT, SPARE GLASS and SPRING	16	0
The Original "Bee" Timepiece. A tasty little Clock, and known all over the world as an excellent timekeeper	4	0
Do. do. do. with Alarm	6	8
Our Renowned French Drum 8-day Timepiece, Perfect time recorder and very durable	25	0

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the Estate of JOHN FRASER, a Mechanical Engineer, formerly of Bombay, but late of No. 113, Broomhill Place, Aberdeen, in Scotland, European, deceased, who died at Aberdeen aforesaid on the 28th day of October, 1894, and Letters of Administration of whose Estate throughout the Province of Bombay were granted on the 20th day of August, 1895, to THOMAS WITHEY CUFFE, Esquire, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administrator, at his Office, Standard Buildings, Fort, Bombay, within one Calendar Month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time he will hand over the Assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the Deceased or having property belonging to him are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 31st Day of August, 1895.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Administrator's Attornies.

MADON, SONS & Co.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS,

Up-country and Local Orders carefully executed.

PRICES MODERATE.

SHOW ROOM AND WAREHOUSE,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
SHOW ROOM AND DISPENSING DEPARTMENT
Opposite Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, Carnac Road, Bombay.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE:
ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

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DR. COWASJEE HORMUSJEE, G.G.M.C.

ALL,
Who are desirous of effecting
LIFE ASSURANCES
Should carefully compare the various advantages offered by the
ORIENTAL
With those of any other Company.

It is the Company that grants Assurance at English rates in India by a special system.

As an Indian Company, its Funds remain in India, thus avoiding a heavy loss by exchange.

All its funds are invested in Government Securities giving Unquestionable Security.

It has the support of all races in India, European and Native.

Its expenses of Management are the lowest of any Life Assurance Company of the same age.

It grants all classes of Policies at the lowest safe rates, with Special and Advantageous Features.

Moderate Premiums,
Generous Conditions,
Liberal Surrender values,
Immediate Settlement of claims.

FUNDS EXCEED
ONE CRORE OF RUPEES.
CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER 36 LAKHS.

Prospectus, Forms, and further Particulars from
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY,
No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, AND THE REMAINING JEWELLERY, &c., &c.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 31st inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. SHERIFF, SON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, in Apollo Street, the household furniture, consisting of chairs, easy chairs, sofas, round, writing, dressing, washing and dining tables, side-boards, mirror-door almirahs, chest of drawers, cabinets, semi-grand square piano, cloth presses, pictures, double and single bedsteads, jewellery, consisting of diamond rings, ear-rings, nose-rings, pearl bangles, necklaces, loose pearl ruby earrings, rings, gold chains, and watches, &c., &c.

SHERIFF, SON & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, August 31, 1895.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s
BRANDIES
May be Recommended for their Purity and Genuineness.
Send for DETAILED PRICE LIST.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, &c., from the following well-known Houses:—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Château d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
BUTLER NEPHEW AND Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
NOILLY PRAT & Cie.	Marseilles.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Leith.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
JAMES HAWKER AND Co.	Plymouth.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Cote d'Or.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN & Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GONZALEZ BYASS & CO.,

XEREZ DE LA FRONTERA,
THE LARGEST SHERRY GROWERS IN THE WORLD.

Fresh Consignments from the above Firm TO HAND.

APPLY TO
SOLE AGENTS for INDIA:
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Retail Agents:—
MESSRS. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs. a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	50 0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	40 0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36 0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32 0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	28 0

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks. Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P.," Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new English-built CANOE-LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker, of Salisbury.

One new English-built Half C. Spring CANOE-LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker, of Salisbury.

One new English-built Half C. spring Light Victoria with front seat, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker, of Salisbury.

One new double-seated, circular-fronted, side light BROUGHAM, with Rubber-tyres, suitable for one or pair, by Watson, of Lowestoft.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers. HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest Designs for SALE or HIRE, and also Made to Order.

A fresh consignment of best real MOCHA COFFEE in Bags of 7 lbs. Price Rs. 7 per Bag.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

SEEDS!
SEEDS!!
SEEDS!!!
ENGLISH, AMERICAN AND INDIAN.
FRESH AND GENUINE.
Please send for Price List.

DEY & Co.,
27, DURJIPARA STREET, CALCUTTA.

SERVANTS' CLOTHING.

FOR the best materials for Servants' and Peons' clothing for the Cold Season, apply to the

ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

SAMPLES FREE BY RETURN OF POST.

SAVARESSE'S Pure English Oil SANDAL also Copaiba CAPSULES.

NOT made of Gelatine. Not made of Gelatine. Not made of Gelatine. So always cure.

SOLD by all First-Class CHEMISTS in INDIA.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local Absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 492, High Holborn, LONDON.

Train your Moustache the way it should go.

CARTER'S THRIXALINE is a unique transparent fluid for training and fixing the moustaches of "all sorts and conditions of men" into any position. For this purpose it surpasses every preparation that has ever been introduced.

Prepared only by
JOHN CARTER,
Hairdresser, &c.
AT THE
Old Palace of Henry the Eighth, 17, Fleet St., London.
Post Free 2/9, 5/9 and 10/-.
Agents Messrs. Wagle & Co., 3, Jambulwady, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

[ESTABLISHED 1834.]

ASSURANCES effected for the Whole Term of Life and for Short Periods at Low Rates of Premium.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable on attaining the Age of 45, 50 and 55, or previous, in the event of Death, also Granted.

POLICIES issued in Sterling if preferred the Premium being payable at the Current Rate of Exchange.

PREMIUM Reduced to European Rates on passing PORT SAID Homewards.

MEDICAL FEES paid by the Society.

CLAIMS PAID immediately on Proof of Death.

For Prospectus and Full Particulars
Apply to—
KING KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE,

1.—OVER HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.

2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to nearly Seven and three-quarter Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

N.B.—POLICIES ISSUED IN RUPEES OR IN STERLING.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CAPITAL.......... £3,000,000

Absolute Security Funds now exceed...... £8,453,500

Funds Invested in the best and Safest Securities amount to...... £8,003,265

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering Risk on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered.

Fire Premium	1875	£ 742,533
"	1885	" 966,107
"	1887	" 968,043
"	1892	" 2,033,053

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved Lives. Military Lives in Civil Employ have extra Premium returned.

Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed periods on Adults and Children on very favourable terms.

Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.

The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.

Reduction to European Rates when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amount to ...... £ 4,730,358

Total Accumulated Funds...... " 8,003,265

GROWTH of FUNDS—

1882	£ 4,812,054
1887	" 5,763,091
1892	" 8,003,265
in 10 years	" [illegible]

THOMAS [illegible] & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Co., Hummum Street.
D. LINDSAY, Resident Secretary,
Apollo Street, Old Secretariat.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—29, ESPLANADE ROAD.
LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS. WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT. per annum on the sum Assured.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.

Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement; Rs. 60 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement; Rs. 15 weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.

The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.

Full particulars may be obtained from
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LD.,
Chief Agents.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.	£	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,250,000

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 6,000,000	= Rs	1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	4,500,000	= "	90,00,000
RESERVE FUND	3,928,000	= "	78,56,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 9th March 1895.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£325,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

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All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,
9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000 DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON, BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*______________________

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The only reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, &c., which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy, or other deposits, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys; and by the use of these Pills a speedy cure will be effected in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred. Sold in Packages at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s., by all the principal Merchants in India.

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THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty-eight Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in* CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

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"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

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COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

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RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... " 10,46,454

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
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By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 55,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.......... £1,103,875
PAID UP CAPITAL.......... £554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK

BRANCHES & AGENCIES

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CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.
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COLOMBO.	SHANGHAI.
KANDY.	

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Glasgow Deposit Agency (23, Renfield Street), Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.

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The Bank receives Deposits on the following Terms:—

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the Minimum Monthly Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 100,000. Sums over Rs. 100,000 will be received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

on which Interest is allowed as under, viz.:—

If fixed for Six Months	4	per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months	4½	per cent. "
Do. Two or Three Years	4½	per cent. "

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities, receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government [illegible] the same on the following Terms:—

If paid in India	Commission ⅛th per cent.
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody	⅛th "
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India	⅛th "

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

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LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.

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Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

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Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

CAPITAL......... Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND..Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

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CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
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Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody, and accepts responsibility for same, except against irresistible force, that is to say, "force majeure." Charges on withdrawal, a fee of ⅛ per cent.

Collects Interest or Dividends at ⅛ per cent., but if remitted in the Bank's drafts, no commission charged.

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Receives fixed deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent. p. a. for 6 months at 3 per cent. p. a.

General Banking Business transacted.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND.......... £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
67, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, and Aden.

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BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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The Letter of Jon of letter from Fiji.

"My Friend Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford about my illness, I write to you to-day because of the med I love you very mo months I was very llque you gave to I could not plant yams, truly, because could not eat or sleep. I could not go again. It is truly a won but now I am you, Mr. Dunsford, give me oil more the month of boils is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bu Levu.

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, European residents and the natives th break out in boils, which, if not im seen to, not infrequently develop into running sores. At these times I can tiously assert that I know of no better than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which used with unfailing success both on white and black neighbours. The letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianise speaks for itself. For three months he almost a cripple, and yet one of yo bottles completely set him up. In ordi even a lesser quantity will effect a cu dear Sir, yours faithfully

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"21 June, 1892.

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	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300

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	1,000 100	all 100	20 Nil	735 56
	00	all	8 per ct.	38
	,000	1,000	20	920
	500	500	30	520
	,000 ,000 500	1,000 1,000 500	— Nil 35	315 320 1,555
	,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	800
600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	965
1,000	150	100	—	11
600	500	500	25	675
4,000 800	700 1,000	— 1,000	dvdRs15 dvdRs.8	730 735
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700	500	500	40	860
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1,800 1,000	250 1,000	250 1,000	dvdRs10 50	220xd 1,150
600 750	1,000 1,500	1,000 1,000	20 dvd Rs20	375 805xd
400	250	250	Nil	880
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—	£ 18	—	do.	520

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100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	400
300 167	1,100 1,000	1,100 1,000	90 dvd 14 x	1,200 225
550 1,000	250 125	250 125	35 15	382½ 157½
600	200	200	14	160
300 500 350	200 1,880 1,000	200 1,880 1,000	12 20 75	190 315 1,145
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[illegible]	450	500	30	43
700 340	100 450	100 450	12 30	135 480
200	200	all	15 pr. ct.	250
300 1,000 2,125 1,000 1,200 4,000	500 125 400 250 500 125	500 125 400 all 500 125	53 10 Nil 15 25 11½	120 97½ 360 160 5·0 137½
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MISCELLANEOUS.

Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Cash Rate.
1,250	100	100	15 7½	375
800 5,000	50 100	50 100	12 10	40 124
1,00 50	2,500 375	1,500 625	300 75	5,800 1,480
1,250	100	100	dvd 11	60
400	50	500	5 pr. ct.	50
720	[illegible]	600	50	1,675
1,000	[illegible]	500	5 pr. ct.	2/0
1,5	500	500	20	130
2,80	250	250	8 pr. ct.	25
5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
1,500 4,000	100 200	100 175	10 pr. ct. 21	140 330xd
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1,30	100	100	Nil	
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…ereigns	17-14	
Do. Drafts	17-13	
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Do. 17½	98-3	
…	205-0	
…dican	190 0	
… Piece	330 5	

THE SECRET OF "BILL NYE'S" SUCCESS.

IT was shortly after my admission to the bar that I gave my hand in marriage to my present wife, writes Edgar Wilson Nye ("Bill Nye") in the *Ladies Home Journal*. Before that I had only a meagre confidence in my own ability. I had grave doubts about amounting to much, and my lack of confidence in myself was shared by my tailor.

But the right sort of wife gives a man a feeling of self-reliance that he cannot get elsewhere. He finds for the first time that he has an audience. Friends heretofore may have flattered him, but he fears that it is flattery, while his enemy, he feels, has been unduly severe. His wife generally shows a genuine feeling of confidence and security in him which is a revelation. At first he is surprised, and then he resolves to deserve that confidence.

It is very difficult in a publication which goes into nearly every home to show one's wife completely under with encomiums, thus using up the space which some other man wants to use for his own private encomiums; but in order to fully and honestly answer the question put to me, I must state over my own signature that my early industry and ambition were stimulated by the never-flagging faith of my mother, and the still more deadly combat later on, turned in my favour through the loyalty and confidence shown by my wife, who alone knows through what trials she has helped me.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

National Spinning and Weaving Company, 10, Medows Street, 4 p.m.

P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Peninsular, with the English mails of the 16th instant, expected to arrive, at noon.

Lecture on "Religion and Religions," by the Rev. Father Kershaw, Mission Hall, Girgam Road, 6-30 p.m.

Aryan Social Union, Weekly Meeting, 6 p.m.

Music at the Victoria Gardens (weather permitting), 5-45 p.m.

Music at the Esplanade Bandstand (weather permitting), 6 p.m.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana *vs.* Ahmedabad.
Municipal *vs.* Elphinstone (return).
B. V. A. *vs.* Ordnance.
Ralli Brothers *vs.* John Bright.
Parsee Gymkhana *vs.* Y. M. C. A.
Hindu Gymkhana *vs.* Bombay Gymkhana.
Y. M. C. A. *vs.* Telegraph.
B. V. R. *vs.* R. I. M. (return).

TO-MORROW.

CRICKET.

Independent *vs.* Sir J. J. P. B. Institution.
Parsee Gymkhana *vs.* Baronet.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Clan Macnab entered and the steamer Kaveri left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Kola left the dock yesterday.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS.—August 23.—Engineer W. S. Furminger, R. I. M. S. Bhamo, has been transferred to R. I. M. S. Warren Hastings.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Canton, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 a.m., on Monday, the 2nd proximo.

FOOTBALL.—The Rangers' Football Club have received a telegram from the honorary secretary, Poona Gymkhana, to say that they are unable to play the match, and so to-day's match is cancelled.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Europe, consisting of letters and packets, specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Imperatrix, will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to the Trieste Post Office, at 7 p.m., to-day.

PRESENTATION.—Khan Bahadur Ratanji Nasserwanji, ex-superintendent, Baroda Central Jail, received, yesterday, at the hands of his Highness the Maharaja Sahib Syajirao Gaekwar, the dress of honour for his past distinguished services. The Maharaja spoke in the most flattering terms of Mr. Ratanji's past services in the State.

ALLEGED ROBBERY BY A FELLOW LODGER.—Purshotam Mulji, residing at De Lisle Road, reported to the police, on Thursday evening, that during the previous night his box was opened by a fellow lodger, named Mahadoo, by means of a key which had been kept in the pocket of his coat, and silver ornaments and cash to the value of Rs. 80 were stolen therefrom. Mahadoo has disappeared, and he is believed to have gone to Kolhapur.

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme at the Victoria Gardens, this evening, at 5-45 p.m. (weather permitting):—

March	Euterpe	W. Clark.
Overture	Sangerfest	Brandes.
Aria	Il Pirata (Cornet Solo)	Bellini.
Valse	Leilah	Lowthian.
Selection	A Gaiety Girl	S. Jones.
Galop	The Planters	C. Fricke.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and Officers the Band of the B. B. and C. I. Ry. Volunteer Rifle Corps will perform the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 6 o'clock (weather permitting):—

Grand Marche	Triumphale Augenora	W Moore.
Overture	La Figlia Del Regimento	Donizetti.
Selection	Faust up to Date	Meyer Lutz.
Valse	The Kiss of Spring	Waldteufel.
Danse Egyptienne	(Air de Ballet)	H Laurent.
Galop	Fizz Fizz!	Lumbye.
Quick March	Furst Bismark-Marsh	Zendrouski.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

REPORTED THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—Mustram Mobunmull, a servant in the employ of one Ganeshamlal Maharaj, residing in his master's house, at Coombhartookda, with fifteen other servants, employed under the same master, reported to the police, on Thursday evening, the theft of gold and silver ornaments and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 442-8, from a canvas bag, which was left hanging on a nail in the room. The property was seen safe on the previous evening, and on the following morning, when complainant had occasion to go to the bag, which was under lock and key, he found that a small brass box, in which the jewellery was kept, missing from the bag. Suspicion rests on one of the fellow-servants, among whom inquiry is being made.

THE LATE CAPTAIN W. M. EDWARDS, PORT OFFICER.—The Karachi Port Trustees passed the following resolution on the 19th instant:—"The Board take this the earliest opportunity of [illegible] of sorrow on the sad and sudden death of their highly esteemed and much respected fellow-worker, the late Commander [illegible] Edwards, of the Royal Indian Marine Service, who, as Port Officer, was associated with them from the 9th February, 1893. His official zeal and ability were conspicuous, and his urbanity and genial kindness of disposition had won for him the regard of all with whom he was brought in contact. The Trustees respectfully desire to convey to Miss Edwards, the sister of the deceased, their sense of the loss they have experienced and the expression of their deep sympathy with her in her bereavement."

FATAL FALL OFF A CART.—Yesterday, at the morgue, Mr. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, touching the death of Raoji Sukroo, a cart-driver, aged forty years. On Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, the deceased was driving his cart, laden with sand, along the Queen's Road, when the bullocks took fright at a passing train and bolted down the road, throwing the deceased off the cart and one of the wheels passing over his right knee, fracturing it. Raoji was at once conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he refused to remain under treatment, and was consequently taken by the police to the Girgaum Police Chowkey to have his address taken down, when the deceased suddenly became very ill, and before he could be removed back to the hospital, he succumbed to the injuries received. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—A match will be played on the Cooperage ground, this evening, between the Rovers and the Royal Irish Rifles, Colaba. The Royal Irish will play the team that is going to do duty for them in the Harris Tournament next week. They have been training together most consistently, and their form this evening will be watched with interest by their partisans, who have great hopes of their making a good show in Poona. The Rovers will also have out their tournament team with two exceptions, and it is hoped an interesting game will result. The kick-off will be at 5 p.m. The following are the teams:—Rovers: Goal, Stevenson; backs, Stewart and Walton; half-backs, Shipp, Catchpole, and Fisher; forwards, F. Simpson, A. Brown, J. Murrat, Lauder, and Church. Royal Irish: Goal, McCafferty; backs, Moore and Robinson; half-backs, Johnstone, Jackson, and McCradden; and forwards, Brown, Haslett, Rafferty, Fowler, and Whitley. Chairs will be provided for ladies.

THE POWALLAS' BENEFACTIONS.—The sons of the late Mr. Cursetjee Pallonjee Powalla have forwarded Port Trust bonds of the value of Rs. 5,000 to the trustees of the Parsee Charity Funds, with a request that the interest accruing thereon (keeping the principal intact) may be expended for the benefit of poor Parsee widows and other needy persons, who may be blind and otherwise incapable of earning their livelihood. Two years ago the members of the same family spent Rs. 7,000 for providing residential quarters for poor Parsees, which Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C.I.E., publicly announced at the inauguration ceremony of opening these blocks of buildings. The late Mr. Cursetji, in conjunction with his brothers, Mr. Dorabji and the late Mr. Sorabji, had also placed at various times the sum of Rs. 50,000 at the disposal of the Punchayet for charitable purposes. The Fort Charitable Dispensary was also built at the expense of the late Mr. Sorabji Pallonji Powala, and at the suggestion of his brothers, it was endowed by him too. A fire temple and a dharamshala at Echapore in the vicinity of Surat were built by the members of the same family some years ago.

GOA NEWS.—The Municipal Corporation of Ilhas has been dissolved with a deficit of Rs. 3,000, for completely neglecting the improvement of the province under its control, the election of the new Corporation to be held within seventy days. In the meantime a Committee has been appointed to look after the municipal affairs, of which the Count of Mahem will be the president.—On the representation of the Agent of the West of India Portuguese Railway, the tariff of goods has been reduced from eleven annas to nine annas and three pies per maund. The reduced rate will be shared by the S. M. Railway, W. I. P. Railway, and Bombay Steam N. Company, each obtaining six annas and three pies; one anna and nine pies; and one anna and three pies, respectively. The reduction has been effected to equalise the rate with the Nizam's State Railway and the G. I. P. Railway.—Orders have been received to put into force the press law, the absence of which was felt to curb the abuse of the press. It is surmised that the result of the Portuguese defamation case in Bombay has accelerated the decision of the Minister in giving protection to private individuals from the attacks of the press.—The earnings of the West of India Portuguese Railway for the week ended 3rd August averaged Rs. 113 per mile, as compared with Rs. 108 for the corresponding period last year. The total receipts for the four weeks of the second-half year amounted to Rs. 26,426 against Rs. 30,021 for a similar period last year.—The receipts of the Custom House in Portuguese-India for the official year 1894-95 amounted to Rs. 3,87,226 as compared with Rs. 3,70,167 for the previous year.—The first of September has been fixed for the distribution of prizes to boys of primary schools in the hall of each of the Municipal chambers in every province.—The revenue for the month of July last from all sources throughout Portuguese-India amounted to Rs. 1,49,801, and the expenses to Rs. 1,52,086.—The Administrator of Ilhas will exercise in future, in addition to his duties, the work of an Inspector of Fires.—According to the new scheme, the National Printing Press will be amalgamated with the School of Arts and Industries, and will remain under the charge of Mr. Gomes Coelho, the Director of the School.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by chemists and stores. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

A FUNERAL GRAND LODGE IN BOMBAY.

ON Thursday evening, at the Freemasons' Hall, Clare Road, Byculla, the Grand Lodge of all Scottish Freemasonry in India held a funeral Grand Lodge, in memory of the late Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, who held the office of Substitute Grand Master. Mr. J. W. Smith, the Grand Master, presided; and there was a large attendance of European, Parsee, Mahomedan, and Hindu brethren. The dress for European brethren was full Masonic costume, evening dress with white neckties and white gloves; for Parsee, Hindu, and Mahomedan brethren, white or black trousers, black coats, and white gloves; and the aprons of all had three rosettes of black crape. All banners were furled and covered with black crape; sashes, jewels of office, and breast jewels being similarly covered. Only Master Masons were invited to attend the ceremony; and all the Lodges had cordially responded to the invitation; for it is a well-known fact that the late Mr. Framjee contributed from time to time to the charity and benevolent funds of them all. He had been a Past Master of "Eastern Star" under the English Constitution and of "Rising Star" under the Scotch Constitution, and Past President of Lodge "Eastern Star of Instructions," P. Z. of Chapter "Zoroaster," &c., and at the time of his death, held the high office of Substitute Grand Master. At 6-45 p. m., the Grand Master, accompanied by his officers, entered the Lodge room in solemn form and procession, when the "Dead March in Saul" was played by a special choir, composed of Messrs. J. Thoms, W. Wrigley, W. Pickering, G. S. Hewitt, and W. D. T. Hook. The funeral service was then gone through in all its imposing solemnity and thoroughness, and lasted over an hour. The service, with responses, and the hymns were specially impressive. The funeral oration, recounting the virtues of the deceased, was delivered by Mr. K. R. Kama, Past Grand Master Depute, who took a wide survey of Mr. Framjee's career, drawing lessons for the edification of others like the following:—"It was Bro. Framjee's unfailing habit that whatever institution he joined, he attended punctually and regularly the meetings thereof and took an active and abiding interest in its welfare. Every committee, of whatever denomination and character, delighted to secure Brother Framjee's name on its roll as they felt sure that he would not be merely their ornamental member but would take an active part in their success, apart from any pecuniary contribution that he would be pleased to make. His good nature was availed of, and he yielded so pliantly to the calls of duty as a public citizen that it was a task to him to attend to all. A less conscientious person would have joined as many societies as he could, and would never have thought of putting in a constant appearance at the committee meetings, but would have contented himself with taking such a minimum pecuniary contribution as would entitle him to membership. But Brother Framjee thought not of himself. His sense of duty instigated him to please others rather than himself. He thus sacrificed himself in a sense to the altar of duty. It is owing to these causes that all this abundant consideration for him has been aroused. Every one has felt that in Bro. Framjee's death, he has met with the loss of a sincere friend. With all his immense wealth, with the expectation before him of some day assuming the title of Baronet, and inheriting the immense fortune attached thereto, and with the future prospects of becoming a most important personage in the land, he never displayed any such pretensions as one may often find in men of considerably less importance." After some other ceremonies, the Grand Master delivered an eloquent address, which was listened to with rapt attention, taking for his thesis a converse proposition to that he had taken on a recent occasions, viz., that "in the midst of death we are in life." At the conclusion of the address, it was proposed by Mr. C. Anderson, seconded by Mr. D. R. Chichgar, and carried "That this Grand Lodge desires to place on record its sense of the loss it has sustained in the death of R. W. Bro. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Substitute Grand Master of All Scottish Freemasonry in India, who has been cut off in the prime of life. Bro. Framjee Dinshaw Petit had for many years laboured for the good of Freemasonry. He was distinguished for his many acts of benevolence and charity. He well sustained the reputation of his family, and his loss will be deeply and sincerely felt. The melancholy event has plunged the aged father, the widow, and the other members of his family in the most profound grief, and the Grand Lodge begs to offer the heartfelt sympathy of its members with them in the hour of their affliction." On the motion of Mr. C. D. Furdoonji, seconded by Mr. P. N. Wadia, it was resolved that a copy of the above resolution be sent to Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, [illegible] Dinshaw Petit, *Bro.* Jeejeebhoy Fr[illegible] Dinbai Nusserwanji Petit [illegible] terminated.

GAMBLING IN BOMBAY.

As pointed out in these columns, a few days ago, gambling by means of bagatelle tables is largely on the increase in Bombay. The gambling is carried on with more or less vigour during the whole day and until long past midnight, and these rooms have really become "mighty strongholds for ruining the people", as one observer put it. Rooms of this description have now been opened on the Girgaum and Kalbadevi Roads as well as in Falkland Road [illegible]. The vernacular press are loud in their clamour [illegible] ed by the police, notwithstanding the fact that it is by no means a game of skill but a game of chance. It is estimated that from two to three thousand persons visit these dens every night. The evil is too great to be lightly treated by the authorities and prompt action similar to that taken few years ago appears desirable.

The *Rast Goftar*, a weekly Gujarati paper, says:—"The *Bombay Gazette* has done a real public service in exposing the gambling dens, where gambling is carried on in broad day-light. The writer of the article says that he was to describe in the columns of his paper the horrible effect of the hells, but he was glad to see that he was anticipated by the *Bombay Gazette*. The writer says that from what he has personally seen he is able to corroborate the account that appeared in the *Gazette*, stating that all the particulars were true and placed before the public is a most moderate and sober tone. After giving a description of the misery and destitution brought about by these dens the writer proceeds to remark that the picture ought to have been drawn yet darker than it has been done by the *Gazette*. The gamblers, he says, "take this vice as ordinary men take breakfast and tea," and go to these rooms at an early hour in the morning to try their chance. The writer after giving a vivid description of the evils attendant upon this sort of gambling appeals to the Acting Commissioner, Mr. Gell, and the Acting Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Crummy, to crush these gambling hells as soon as possible.

The *Jam-e-Jamshed*, a daily Gujarati paper, also condemns this gambling in very strong language, and appeals to the police authorities to crush with a heavy hand all these dens, where many a poor, hard working, honest labourers are fleeced of their gains of hard toil of days and months in a few moment, and in some instances ruined for life. The police should suppress this evil with a firm hand.

THE OFFICERS OF THE PALITANA STATE.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—The late Mr. Gopinathji Sadashivji Hate, pleader, Bombay High Court, and late Sessions Judge of Amreli District, was the first Dewan of Palitana, under the present regime. Mr. Gopinath, however, resigned the appointment after a short period of five months' service. The late Mr. Janardhan Sunderji Kirtikar, B. A., late editor of the *Indu Prakash*, succeeded Mr. Gopinath as Dewan, and like his predecessor resigned soon afterwards. Mr. Narayen Rao Vasudev Khurker was then appointed Dewan, under the advice of the late Colonel Wodehouse, and continued in office from January 1887, to August 1888, after which he resigned. Mr. Chunilal Sarabhai was the next Dewan, and was followed by Mr. John Dias, pleader, who was appointed on the recommendation of Mr. Beaman. He was the first Portuguese Dewan of any Native State in India and was entrusted with the English correspondence with the Agency and the Judicial Branches only. He recently resigned the Dewanship, after holding the post for about two years.

The following are the Mahomedan officers of the State:—Mr. Sakur Kalem Mamed, chief of the Revenue, Financial and Treasury Departments; Mr. Usman Dalan, who conducts the Agency and Rajwada correspondence, and does the work of Private Secretary; Mr. Ahmed Noormahomed, Treasurer; Mr. Hasam Galiara, in charge of the Stores Department; Mr. Oomer Noormahomed, State Vakil before the Political Agent, and Mr. Karim is the Prant-Vakil. Jamadar Mahomed, Shaik Sayad, and Saju are the three A.-D.-C.'s to the Thakore, and M. Jusub Ali, is Sheristadar of the Sirnayadhis, while Mr. Kasam Habib is in charge of the Clothes Department.

GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

THE following is the programme for Wednesday next 4th September, to Commence at 5-15, sharp—

I. "Ball and peg competition," bareback, for horses or ponies. To knock a ball off a post with the butt of the spear, reverse spear, and take a peg.

II. "Jumping Competition." Horses.

III. "Late-for-dinner Stakes," Gentlemen to ride over a hurdle to lady, carrying an evening tie. Ladies to tie the tie, gentlemen to ride back over the hurdle, best tied tie to win. If not last home. Competitors to provide their own ties.

IV. "The Mazagon Cup," for ponies 13-3 and under.

V. "Trotting Race," for horses or ponies if, there is time after the other events.

Note.—Entries for No. IV. close at midday, on Monday.

THE S. S. IMPERATRIX.

THE following is the list of passengers proceeding to-morrow, Sunday, at 8-30 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, No. 7, per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperatrix, Captain T. Rassevich:—

FOR TRIESTE.

Capt and Mrs J Vans Agnew	Dr A Schuh
Mr and Mrs J Nisbet	Capt R Mayer
Mrs L F Will	Capt V Fransin
Mr P S Patuk	Mr A B Steward
Mr F E Wallace	Mr Montzatas
Mr B Von Sulerzyski	Mr H Benz
Mr J H Wilson	Capt W Mackintos
Mr A Landmann	

FOR PORT SAID.

Mr J Feintuch	Mr K Richard

FOR SUEZ.—Mr E Guenberg

SKINNY MEN and Weak Women, do not be disheartened, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA will protect you from an untimely grave, as it enlivens the spirits, invigorates Brain Powers, strengthens physical tissue, and renovates and rebuilds the shattered constitution without regard to age or sex. Is a special food for the fatigued and overworked with brain or body. Rs. 3 and Rs 7, of MADON, SONS & Co.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

CUTTING A WIFE'S NOSE.

IMPERATRIX VS. LAVIA WALAD NAGU.

THE accused was, on the 4th June last, convicted by Mr. G. Jacob, Sessions Judge of Sholapur-Bijapur, of voluntarily causing grievous hurt with a dangerous weapon, and was sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment, from which decision he now appealed. The accused voluntarily caused grievous hurt to his wife Abal with a dangerous weapon; and after perusal of the evidence, and two full confessions made by the accused, the Sessions Judge had no hesitation in convicting him upon his plea of guilty. There was no sudden provocation immediately preceding the commission of the offence, and in the opinion of the Sessions Judge, the provocation alleged, such as it was, was quite inadequate. The accused acted with cruelty and brutality; and there were no extenuating circumstances. The further outrage of cutting his wife's nose was committed without any further provocation whatever. He was sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment. The accused, in his petition of appeal to the High Court, said his wife was misconducting herself; and he therefore got angry and committed this offence.

Their lordships, on a consideration of the circumstances, rejected the appeal.

ANOTHER CASE OF CUTTING A WIFE'S NOSE.

IMPERATRIX VS. PARAG SURAJBALLI.

This was a similar case to the last. The accused caused grievous hurt to his wife Gunga with a dangerous weapon by cutting her nose with a penknife at Broach on the 29th June last. He was tried before Mr. C. Fawcett, Joint Sessions Judge of Broach, and was sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment, from which decision he appealed to the High Court. The story of the complainant was that she married the accused some four years ago, and since then had been living with him happily. His brother Budhai lived in an adjoining room, and at the accused's request, she used to grind corn and fetch water for him, as he had no wife. On the day in question, she had gone over to Budhai's room to grind corn for him about 5 p.m., when the accused came in and cut her nose with a penknife. In the struggle, some of her glass bangles were broken, some of her fingers were injured, and her cheeks were scratched. She raised cries, and eventually one Jaghersing came in, whereupon the accused ran away. The Sessions Judge remarked that the nose-cutting would certainly result in permanent disfiguration of her face. The accused was seen standing near the complainant in Budhai's room with his clothes and hands blood-stained, while the complainant was lying on the ground, crying out that her nose had been cut. The witnesses also saw her nose bleeding, and blood on the floor. At 6 p.m., the same day, with his clothes all blood-stained and a penknife in his hand, the accused went to the police station and made certain statements, in consequence of which he was taken to a police inspector. The accused afterwards made a statement, accusing his wife of having gone to his brother the preceding night. There was very little doubt upon the evidence, said the Sessions Judge, that the accused's motive for the crime was a suspicion that the complainant was intimate with his brother. The accused behaved with great violence and cruelty towards the complainant, and the nature of the offence, the Sessions Judge observed, deserved a deterrent sentence. He was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for four years.

Their lordships, on a consideration of the evidence, rejected the accused's appeal.

KILLED BY A FOREST PEON.

IMPERATRIX VS. KASHIRAM JANU.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. F. C. O. Beaman, Sessions Judge of Thana, who, on the 20th June last, convicted the accused of voluntarily causing grievous hurt and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for five years. The case for the prosecution was that the accused, a forest peon, found the complainant, who had died, cutting wood in the jungle, ran after him, and not being able to overtake him, hit him on the head with a stick. The result of the blow was said to be the "instantaneous" death of the deceased. The theory of the defence was that while running away, the deceased fell over the bank of a streamlet, the bed of which was full of stones, and so received the injuries of which he died. The jury, upon the evidence, unanimously found the accused guilty of causing grievous hurt, remarking that they did not think that the accused knew that he was likely to cause death. This was not, in the Sessions Judge's opinion, a proper finding. He thought on the medical evidence there could be little doubt that the verdict ought to have been guilty under section 301, second part. But he said it was hardly worth while troubling their lordships with a reference, as he could inflict a sufficient punishment under section 325 for the minor offence. He therefore accepted the verdict and found the accused not guilty under section 301, second part, and guilty under section 325 of the Penal Code. Accused was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years.

Their lordships, on a consideration of the whole case, rejected the accused's appeal.

THE LATE DONGREE STREET CATASTROPHE.

MR. ALLAN F. TURNER, the coroner, resumed the adjourned enquiry, yesterday afternoon, at the morgue, regarding the circumstances touching the deaths of six persons—three women and three men—who were buried under the debris of three fallen houses, [illegible] Hill, on the [illegible] of the 24th of June last. Messrs. Dharamsey and Cama appeared for Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, owner of one of the fallen houses, while Mr. Acworth, of Messrs. Little, Nicholson, Bowen, and Acworth, represented Mr. Baloobhoy Yarmahomed, the owner of the other house. Superintendent Sweeny and Inspectors George and Butfoy watched the proceedings on behalf of the police.

Goolam Hoossein Moorj, examined by Superintendent Sweeney, said that he had been carrying on business as a builder for more than twenty years. He remembered the 24th of June last, when a house at Dongree Street, belonging to Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, collapsed. Witness did not go to the house that day, but went there on the 20th instant, when Mr. Murzban and Mr. Campbell visited it. The witness had visited the house a week previous to its fall. Mr. Currimbhoy never consulted witness, when he was negotiating for the purchase of the house. Witness used to make an estimate of the cost of building a house and prepared the plan, and was paid at the rate of 3 per cent. on the total cost. About eight days previous to the fall of the house Goolam Hoossein Dhunji went to the witness and told him that the ground floor of the house was very damp and that his master had asked him to enquire the reason of the dampness and the means by which the dampness could be got rid of. Witness then went to the house and found on inspection that the ground floor was very damp. He told Goolam Hoossein Dhunji to remove to or three slabs and examine the ground underneath, and that if he found no rubble but only earth, Goolam Hoossein must put rubble in, and if he found rubble, witness would see what other means could be adopted. While witness was on the ground floor, he saw the ceiling and noticed all the beams which had been boxed up. He did not connect the collapse, with the work which he had advised to be done, and all that passed through his mind was that many houses fell, and that this was one of them. If Goolam Hoossein Dhunji stated in his evidence that witness had told him to remove two feet of earth, if he found no rubble underneath the slabs, that statement was false. Witness did this for Mr. Currimbhoy as a friend of his. Goolam Hoossein Dhunji was, in the witness' opinion, a competent man to know what depth to excavate to.

Examined by Mr. Dhuramsey, witness said that in order to ascertain whether there was rubble under the slabs, it would have been necessary to excavate to the depth of one or one and-a-half feet after removing the slabs, which were ordinarily about six inches in thickness, and in order to remove the dampness the rubble packing from one to one and-a-half feet would be necessary. When he went to the godown with Goolam Hoosien Dhunji, witness thought that the planks placed on the bottom of the beams, were beams themselves. These planks were so nicely fixed that even an engineer would not be able to detect them as being planks and not beams and no defect in the beams could be observed.

Examined by Mr. Acworth, witness said that he had known the house that fell for the last fifteen or twenty years and it had been of the same height since he first saw it. He met Mr. Currimbhoy's son, but he (witness) did not tell him that his father had made a bad bargain. These side planks were not put to hide any defect in the beams, but were generally put, when the ends of the joists resting on the beams, were rotten, so that they might support the joists. The fact of their being side planks was a proof the the end of the joists, resting on the beams, was rotten. He never before saw side planks so thick as these were—three inches in thickness—they being usually from half-an-inch to an inch in thickness. Witness did not tell Goolam Hoossein that it would be dangerous to excavate.

Examined by the court, witness stated that when the ends of joists were rotten and side planks were fixed to the beams to give support, these side planks were usually from three to four inches in thickness.

The inquiry was again adjourned till this (Saturday) afternoon at the morgue.

HARRIS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

THE following is the result of the draw for the Lord Harris Football Challenge Cup Competition with approximate date:—

Field Artillery Kirkee *vs.* 7th Hussars } 1 } 6 } 7 } 9
R H A, Kirkee *vs* Middlesex } 2
North Lancashire ... bye } 3
K O York, L I ... " } 4 } 8
Irish Rifles ... "
Durham L I ... "
40th F B R A ... " } 5
Royal Scots ... "

Dates of play.

Sept 2nd, 4 p.m. Match 1 ... 5 p.m. Match 2
" 4th do do 3 ... do do 4
" 5th do do 5 ... do do 6
" 6th ... 5 p.m. ... 7
" 7th ... do ... 8
" 9th 4-30 p.m. final.

B F R HOLBROOKE, Lieut,
2nd Bo. Grenadiers,
Hony Secy.

GOLF.

GENTLEMEN'S HANDICAP.

	1st		2nd				Nets		Nets Score.
Captain Duffin	54	+	54	=	108	—	18	=	90*
Mr Monteath	56	+	59	=	115	—	20	=	95
Mr Warden	68	+	67	=	135	—	40	=	95
Mr Tod	52	+	52	=	104	—	8	=	96
Mr Alexander	64	+	64	=	128	—	32	=	96
Mr Shewan	51	+	47	=	98	—	Scr	=	98
Surg Major Croly	57	+	58	=	115	—	16	=	99
Mr Heaton	55	+	58	=	113	—	12	=	101
Mr Carmichael	64	+	60	=	124	—	22	=	102
H E Lord Sandhurst	68	+	60	=	128	—	20	=	108†
Col Tidy	55	+	54	=	109	—	Scr	=	109
Capt Harrison	63	+	53	=	116	—	6	=	110
Mr Osmaston	80	+	71	=	151	—	40	=	111
Capt Walton	64	+	61	=	125	—	12	=	113
Major Keilie	59	+	54	=	113	—	[illegible]	=	113
Mr Young	No return.								

* Wins 2-3rd entries † Wins 1-3rd entries

LADIES.

	1st		2nd				Nets		Nets Score.
Mrs Harrison	50	+	46	=	96	—	4	=	92*
Mrs LeQuesne	50	+	43	=	93	—	Scr	=	93†
Lady Sandhurst	44	+	51	=	95	—	Scr	=	95

* Wins 2-3rd entries † Wins 1-3rd entries

—*Deccan Herald.*

THE DUARTE POISONING CASE.

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.

MR. WEBB, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday resumed the hearing of the case, in which Francis Xavier Fonseca stands charged with causing the death of Duarte, an East Indian, by administering a strychnine pill to him, with a view to receive Rs. 10,000 from the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, where Duarte's life was insured for that amount. Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; while Mr. Hemming, solicitor, defended the prisoner. After calling Mrs. De Mello as a witness for the prosecution, who described the condition in which Duarte was seen lying after death, the Public Prosecutor closed the case. Mr. Hemming said that it was desirable to produce the whole evidence that the prosecution had to bring against the prisoner before the magistrate. His Worship ruled that it was enough if a *prima facie* case was made out. He, however, took a note of Mr. Hemming's objection. The charge of murder was then read over to the prisoner, who pleaded not guilty, but reserved his defence until he was before a jury. The magistrate then formally committed him to take his trial before the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

AFFAIRS IN INDORE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The administration of a Native State is beset with manifold difficulties. These difficulties are all the greater when the ruler of the State governs, and not merely rules. There are but few Native Princes who possess the qualities, natural and acquired, and the resources necessary to make their rule real and personal. Among these few his Highness the Maharajah Holkar occupies a pre-eminent position. His Highness looks after the affairs of the State in person. From the minutest detail of palace economy to the greatest problems of administration, his energy and genius can grasp the whole range of business unassisted by external aid. For some time past his Highness has turned his attention to a scrutiny of the State accounts. There have been discovered extensive defalcations and irregularities, and those responsible for them have been hauled up before courts of inquiry. The magistrates have their hands full of these cases for the present. Already punishments have been awarded to some and others are awaiting trial.

These persons and their relatives and friends (such as some local vakeels who have been deprived of their practice in the courts) being dismayed at the fate which has overtaken them and being pressed to disgorge their ill-gotten gains have, it appear, now resorted to the desperate artifice of raising a hue and cry against his Highness and of vilifying him at the instigation of some of the local unscrupulous pleaders and mischief-mongers, through the Native Press of Bombay. Surely, it cannot be a chance-coincidence that the Native Press should publish reports against his Highness precisely when the latter has instituted inquiry into the conduct of officials concerned with accounts. The one is obviously the effect of the other. His Highness, however, treats these irresponsible newspaper ravings with contempt, and it is to be hoped that the public will also take them for what they are worth.—Yours, &c.,

ONE WHO KNOWS.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

THE ordinary monthly meeting of the Society was held at the rooms of the Society, 6, Appollo Street, on Wednesday, the 28th instant, when Mr. Khursetjee Rustomjee Cama, Vice-President, presided. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The following presents of books, etc., were announced and thanks voted to the donors:—To the Library—From the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, Vol. XXV., No. 1; from the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta Journal, Vol. LXIV., Part 1, No. 1, 1893; from Washington, Smithsonian Report for 1893; from Berlin, Verhandlungen Der Gesellschaft Fur Erdkunde zu Berlin, Band XXII., 1895, No. 6, Museum; from Mr. G. K. Betham, a stone figure of Siddha.

The Honorary Secretary then read a paper by Mr. G. K. Betham on "An Archæological tour in North Canara."

The author gave a very interesting account of his tour in the Canara District, where in the villages of Kop and Hadwalli among several Buddhist remains he discovered the image of Buddha or rather Siddha as his Jain informant called it, which he has kindly presented to the Society for its museum. The members present at the meeting examined the image and found it to be a rare and fine specimen of old Indian art. They voted a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Betham both for his interesting paper and for his valuable gift of the image. The customary compliment to the chair concluded the business of the meeting.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

PUNJAB COTTON.

FIRST Forecast of the Cotton Crop of the Punjab for the year 1895.—There was a fair amount of rain in June, generally more than the average, but the regular monsoon rains began late, and the rainfall of July was [illegible] in the eastern, central and western plains there is a falling-off in the area under cotton grown without irrigation. Along the hills and submontane tracts the rainfall was favourable, and the area has not fallen off; the total area now reported to be under cotton is 1,033,200 acres. This is 61,300 acres or 5·5 per cent. less than the area shown in the final forecast of last year, but is 26,800 acres or 2·5 per cent. in excess of the area shown in the first forecast of last year, and is 35·4 per cent. above the "normal" area which in this case is the average of 8 years. The decrease from the figures of last year is entirely in unirrigated land. The irrigated area is slightly larger than last year. Fears were entertained in some districts that the crop would suffer severely from continued drought, but for the present the danger has been obviated by recent rain in most districts, and the prospects of the crop at present are very fair.

PUNJAB INDIGO.

First forecast of the Indigo Crop of the Punjab for the year 1895. (Only 7 out of 31 districts are dealt with)—Indigo is grown almost exclusively on irrigated land. The area now under this crop is estimated at 111,900 acres, which is 12,300 acres or 9·9 per cent. less than the figures given in the final forecast last year, but 8·3 in excess of the figures of the first forecast of 1894. The decrease is shared in by all districts submitting reports, except Hissar, where there is an increase. In Karnal the practice of growing indigo is said to be steadily declining; in Gurgaon the decrease is said to be due to a difficulty in selling the produce. The crop is reported to be generally in fair condition, but in danger of failure in Dera Ghazi Khan from want of water in the canals.

PUNJAB TIL.

First forecast of the Seasamum (til) crop of the Punjab for the year 1895. (16 selected districts are dealt with).—The scanty rainfall of July was very unfavourable to the sowing of this crop, and there has been a considerable falling off in the area sown in every district except the hill country of Kangra, which reports an increased area. The area now reported to be under this crop is 199,800 acres, which is 119,400 acres or 37·4 per cent. less than the area given in the final forecast of last year. Want of sufficient rain at sowing time is the cause of the decrease. Should favourable rain fall by 15th August, it is stated that further sowings may be expected, and as rain has fallen in places since these reports were received, a larger area is not unlikely to be reported in the final forecast.

GENERAL CROPS.

Reports regarding the various crops have been issued.

The coffee crop in Coorg is expected to be very big, at 27½ anna one being expected.

The following is the report of the seasamum crop in the Berars:—The estimated acreage under the crop shows a decrease of 30 per cent on the normal area of the last five years. The long break in the rains immediately after sowing had a very deteriorating effects on the crop, which is only now recovering under the more favourable conditions. Prospects are reported to be fairly good in three districts, but unsatisfactory in the rest of the province.

The report on the cotton crop in the Berars shows the present estimated acreage under the crop is 11 per cent less than the normal area of the preceding five years, but sowings are still incomplete in some districts, having been retarded by the long break in the rains. The condition of the young plants is fair to good. Seasonable rains have lately fallen and prospects are generally good.

The first general memorandum on the propects of the Indian cotton crop of the season 1895 is as follows:—Rainfall in the early part of the sowing season was sufficient in the Punjab, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Central Provinces and Berars; and sowings in these provinces were favourable. The later rains, however, were scant, and it was feared that the crop would suffer from drought in some tracts; but the recent rain has proved beneficial. The rainfall at sowing time was unfavourable in Bombay and Madras, but subsequent falls improved prospects, but rain is still needed in parts of Madras. In the Punjab the area is 5·4 per cent under that recorded in the previous year, but is 35·4 per cent in excess of the normal; in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the decrease is 5 per cent as compared with the previous year; while in Bombay and Berar the area falls short of the average by as much as 18 and 11 per cent respectively. In Madras the area exceeds that of the previous year by 37·6 per cent, though it is still 8 per cent below the normal. The prospects of the crop are generally favourable, especially in the Central Provinces and Punjab. Germination was impeded by the long break in the rains which occurred in July. This necessitated resowing in parts, but on the whole a fairly good outturn may be expected, if the monsoon continues favourable.

EUROPEAN LOAFERS IN RANGOON.

A CORRESPONDENT informs the "Rangoon Gazette" that a few days ago a European loafer entered a house in the neighbourhood of Dalhousie Street East, while the men of the place and the servants were away, and drawing a clasp knife threatened to murder the solitary lady of the house unless she handed over the bangles she was wearing. On receiving the bangles he threatened the lady further and departed quickly before she could recover from her fright. On Wednesday a sturdy European loafer entered a house in Phayre Street and walked up-stairs carrying a bundle under his arm. He swore at the European house-owner whom he found in a long chair in his drawing room, but this loafer was knocked down-stairs and kicked into the street. He went away swearing vengeance. On Wednesday four European loafers stood in a group for hours at the junction of Dalhousie and Phayre Streets demanding money from pedestrians, and cursing when they were refused. Another loafer a short time ago entered a house 38th Street, Rangoon, and extorted two rupees from the residents, who have since left their side of that double house.

INQUIRE FOR GAMES.—Artists' Colours, Household Requisites, Patent Medicines, Toilet Preparations and Articles, Invalid Food, Sick Room Requirements, and other useful articles for personal use, &c., at MADON, SON & Co. Hummum Street Fort, Bombay.

DIVINE SERVICE.

TWELFTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, SEPTEMBER 1.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Tours in F.—Hymns 148, 137 and 302.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 160, 18 and 431. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Smart.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Tuesday and Thursday—Celebration at 7-15 a.m.
Saturday, August 31.
5-30 p.m.—Communicants' Meeting.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.

(Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.)
8 a.m.—Choral Celebration of the Holy Communion.—Hymns 193, 318 and 261.
11 a.m.—Matins (Parade Service) and Sermon.—Hymns 3 part 2, 221 and 230.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral) and Sermon.—Hymns 332, 169 and 179.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

(Near School of Art.)
Incumbent.—Rev. C. Gilder.
8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 201, 183 and 313.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 307, 292 and 21.
The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon by Rev. A. H. Bowman.—Hymns 510, 482 and 392.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, and Sermon by Rev. A. H. Bowman.—Hymns 185, 361 and 116.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist and Sermon by the Rev. Father Biscoe.
10 a.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. Father Kershaw.
Alms for the work of the S. P. C. K. in this Diocese.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7 a.m.—Litany.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Matins, Holy Communion and Sermon—Hymns 281, 176 and 313.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by Rev. C. Mayhew.

BAPTIST CHURCH, BELASSIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

8 a.m.—Morning Service.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School with Bible class.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

B. B. and C. I. Ry. Institute, Parel.
8 a.m.—Sunday School.
9 a.m.—Divine Service.
St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
4-45 p.m.—Bible Class.
6 p.m.—Divine Service.
Psalm 86 (9-12), tune 93.
Hymns 14, 185 and 288.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

Evensong and Sermon by Rev. S. Leigh Lye.

ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH, PRINCE'S DOCK.

10 a.m.—Matins (Choral).
4-30 p.m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE.

Service in the John Connon School.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Holy Communion.—Hymns 231, 366, 272 and 285.
Psalm. 107, verses 1-9.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCHES.

(Colaba Causeway.)
11 a.m.—Rev. G. C. Walker.
6 p.m.—Rev. I. O'Brien.
Byculla (Victoria Gardens.)
English Services.
8-30 a.m.—Rev. I. O'Brien.
6 p.m.—Rev. G. C. Walker.
Marathi Services.
10-30 a.m. and 4-30 p.m.—Rev. S. Rahator.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

BOWEN CHURCH, APOLLO BUNDER.
10 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—Sermon by Rev. H. A. Crane.
6 p.m.—Sermon by N. H. Stephens.
Holy Communion.
GRANT ROAD CHURCH.
7-30 a.m.—Sunday School.
8-45 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Sermon by Rev. J. E. Robinson.
Holy Communion.
MAZAGON CHURCH.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Sermon by H. A. Crane.
Holy Communion.

CALENDAR.—AUGUST & SEPTEMBER, 1895.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon	Sept.	4th, 10h. 46·6m. a.m.
Last Quarter		12th, 9h. 42·2m. a.m.
New Moon		19th, 1h. 46·7m. a.m.
First Quarter		25th, 11h. 14·0m. p.m.

August—

Sat. 31—Cricket: Municipal vs. Elphinstone (Return); Bombay Gymkhana vs. Ahmedabad; B. V. A. vs. Ordnance; Ralli Brothers vs. John Bright; Parsee Gymkhana vs. Y. M. C. A.; Hindoo Gymkhana vs. Bombay Gymkhana; Y. M. C. A. vs. Telegraph; and B. V. R. vs. R. I. M. (Return)—National S. and W. Co. of India, Meeting, 4 p.m.—P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peninsular, with the English Mails of the 16th inst. expected to arrive at noon—Sunrise 5-45 a.m.; Sunset 6-15 p.m.; High water 9-49m., 9-24a.; Low water 2-21m., 3-50a.

September—

Sun. 1—12th Sunday after Trinity—Cricket: Independent vs. Sir J. J. P. B. Institution; and Parsee Gymkhana vs. Baronet—Sunrise 5-45 a.m.; Sunset 6-15 p.m.; High water 10-23m., 10-8a.; Low water 3-8m., 4-21a.

Mon. 2—Fourth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.—Y. M. C. A., Bunder, Union Prayer Meeting—Football Tournament Commences—Sunrise 5-45 a.m.; Sunset [illegible]; High water [illegible], 10-41a.; Low water 3-47m., 4-46a.

Tues. 3—Fourth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.—Y. M. C. A. Meeting for a Glee Club, 5-30 p.m.—Sunrise 5-45 a.m.; Sunset 6-13 p.m.; High water 11-16m., 11-19a.; Low water 4-23m., 5-10a.

Wed. 4—Fourth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.—Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.—Soonderdas S. and W. Co., Meeting, 4 p.m.—Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-15 p.m.—Annual Meeting, Bombay Art Society, Elphinstone College, 5-30 p.m.—Sunrise 5-46 a.m.; Sunset 6-12 p.m.; High water 11-53m., 11-33a.; Low water 4-57m., 5-34a.

Thurs. 5—Fourth Criminal Sessions 10 a.m.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.—Sunrise 5-46 a.m.; Sunset 6-11 p.m.; High water 11-58m.; Low water 5-23m., 5-57a.

Fri. 6—Fourth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.—Meeting of University Senate, 5-15 p.m.—B. V. R. Dance, Town Hall. Departure of the English Mail per s. s. Ganges—Sunrise 5-46 a.m.; Sunset 6-10 p.m.; High water 0-7m., 0-19a.; Low water 5-59m., 6-21a.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 31.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.)

Appeal for Hearing and Final Disposal.

829—Little N and B—Balmookand Behiprasad and another vs Bhanjee Vithaldas and another—Chitnis M and M—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.)

After Appeal Court.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

458-94—Chalk W and S—Hajee Essub Mahomed Suleman vs The General Insurance Co of Dresden—Payne G and S—Part heard.

460-94—M. N. Saklatwalla—Burjorjee Shapooree Desai vs Avabai and others—Shamrao P and K and S.

658-94—Little and Co—Jehangir Hormusjee Mody vs Cowasji Shapurji Mehta and another—Wadia and G.

602-92—Payne G and S—Bhootajee Meghajee and others vs Rajajee Toolsajee and another—Balkrishna V N K.

611-92—Tyabjee and Co for Pauper—Nathoo Toolsidas and another vs Poonja Waljee and others—Little and Co and Payne G and S.

211-93—Little and Co—Poonja Waljee and others vs Mithibai and others—Payne G and S and Tyabjee D and Co.

381-93—Pestonjee R and K—Bezonjee Kerbadjee Bharucha vs Bomonjee Eduljee Soonawalla and others—Nanu and H.

613-93—Mathubhai and J—Khetsey Jaitha and another vs Waljee Natha and others—Little and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Cause.

393-94—M N Saklatwalla—Chimnabai and another vs Moreshwar Nanabhai and another—Daphtary and F—Part heard.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 29.

Lloyd, 2nd Lt, Bo, 2nd Middlesex Regt, on duty, from Satara.

AUGUST 30.

French, Col, Bo, R A, on duty, from Poona.

Martin, Lt-Col, Ms, 21st Hussars, on leave, from Secunderabad.

Waddell, 2nd Lt, Ms, 1st Northampton Regt, to join, from Bangalore.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 30.

Sharman, Surg-Lt, Ms, 6th Inft H E, on leave, to Jalna.

Martin, Lt-Col, Ms, 21st Hussars, on leave, to England.

Waddell, 2nd Lt, Ms, 1st Northampton Regt, to join, to Aldershot.

Lloyd, 2nd Lt, Bo, Middlesex Regt, on duty, to England.

Moore, Lt, Punjab, Commt Dept, on leave, to England.

Lovett, Capt, Punjab, 1st Som L I, on leave, to England.

HYDERABAD RACES, 1895.

THE Salar Jung Substitution Race Rs. 500. For all Arabs and Nizam's Country breds that have never won a race of the value of Rs. 2,000 or upwards. Weight—For age. Penalties—Winners of Races of the value of Rs. 500 once 3 lbs. twice 7 lbs. oftener 10 lbs. Winners of a race of the value of Rs. 1,000 4 lbs. in addition to the above. Allowances—Horses that had not won a race of the value of Rs. 600 on the 1st May 1895 allowed 7 lbs. maidens 10 lbs. Horses entered to be sold for Rs. 1,500 allowed 4 lbs. Nizam's C. B's. to carry the same weight as Arabs. Distance 7 furlongs. Entrance—1st October Rs. 30, 1st November Rs. 50.

PERCY GOUGH,
Honorary Secretary.

Hyderabad, 26th August 1895.

WHAT WILL ENGLAND DO?

THE *Daily News* does not believe that any time will be lost in seeing justice done, and further outrages prevented. The population of Foochow and the surrounding province are doubtless agitated rather by the occupation of Formosa than by the defeat of the Manchu power in the North. Foochow is a comparatively short sail from Ki Lung, in the north of Formosa; it is 700 miles from the Yellow Sea. This makes the situation all the more dangerous. The occupation of Formosa will for some time to come be a cause of excitement and disturbance in the neighbouring province of the mainland. When the French were attacking Formosa in the summer of 1884, Sir Harry Parkes, who was then our Minister at Peking, wrote to Consul General Hughes:—"I think you are very well off at Shanghai for protection. Foochow I am anxious about, as only very small vessels can get up there." The subsequent treacherous attack by the French on the arsenal at Foochow did not make the protection of the British missions any more easy. But Parkes protected them with the aid of the fleet and Mr. O'Conor with the aid of the fleet will be able to do the same. England will of course insist upon swift satisfaction for a grievous wrong. But there are deeds for which no satisfaction can atone. The time is coming when Europe as a whole will have to consider whether a Government which is unwilling or unable to perform the ordinary duties which are expected from the Governments of even semi-civilised States can be allowed any longer to remain free from a permanent European control.

SPECIALITE FOR THE SKIN—Purest, most emolient and most hygienic of all soaps—The ATKINS MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the toilet, bath, and nursery; and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition, absolutely pure. A boon to sensitive, skins. Indispensable for children. Creamy lather Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, THE 30TH OF AUGUST, 1895.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing ratio of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·592	SW	5	85·6	75·4	91	0·17	19·59	−8·7
Agra	29·605	SW	3	87·0	76·3	87	0·94	18·4	−2·17
Cawnpore	29·544	ESE	3	89·7	77·1	95	0·01	19·95	[illegible]
Allahabad	29·587	WNW	7	92·6	76·8	95	0·32	21·51	−7·2
Jhansi	29·6·9	WSW	2	89·[illegible]	75·2	82	0·07	25·82	[illegible]
Jacobabad	29·604	SE	2	100·9	82·1	73	...	2·03	[illegible]
Karachi	29·652	S.W	17	84·5	77·8	79	...	4·59	−1·91
Jeypore	29·640	W	4	82·1	74·0	91	2·75	20·34	−1·38
Ajmere	29·659	W	9	78·[illegible]	73·6	91	0·51	22·79	+8·75
Deesa	29·697	SW	9	86·1	78·0	78	0·02	13·73	−6·88
Ahmedabad	29·721	SW	3	80·9	75·6	81	0·02	28·02	[illegible]
Bhuj	29·672	WSW	15	88·4	74·[illegible]	83	...	11·67	+0·32
Rajkot	29·723	W	15	81·4	74·2	81	...	16·79	−3·21
Veraval	29·734	W	14	82·9	75·3	82	0·04	14·29	[illegible]
Neemuch	29·701	SW	13	77·7	70·[illegible]	94	1·94	21·72	−3·64
Indore	29·719	SW	6	82·8	70·6	90	...	19·22	−2·86
Saugor	29·690	SSW	4	[illegible]	71·6	98	0·12	37·38	+2·48
Jubalpore	29·689	WSW	4	81·9	73·6	90	0·02	49·46	+3·31
Hoshangabad	29·725	WSW	6	80·3	73·2	91	0·33	39·72	−4·10
Khandwa	29·727	W	10	81·2	73·6	77	...	17·81	−3·9
Raipur	29·708	WSW	11	78·2	73·6	96	0·31	39·02	+1·73
Nagpur	29·724	Calm	5	84·7	74·0	81	0·19	40·13	+15·59
Amraoti	[illegible]	SW	9	88·2	71·8	79	...	10·87	−4·12
Akola	29·743	WSW	10	92·9	73·7	72	...	15·69	−4·77
Surat	29·735	W	6	86·5	76·0	80	...	23·56	−12·81
Malegaon	29·761	SW	11	89·1	69·7	78	...	8·77	−4·33
Bombay	29·802	SW	17	85·4	74·0	91	0·53	55·18	−0·24
Poona	29·820	NW	11	85·0	69·4	81	0·01	13·83	+1·17
Ahmednagar	29·801	SW	9	87·7	67·9	[illegible]	...	10·90	...
Aurangabad	29·796	SW	7	88·2	67·2	91	...	21·55	[illegible]
Sholapur	29·815	WSW	12	93·7	65·0	69	...	10·21	−6·05
Ratnagiri	29·813	WSW	9	81·4	74·2	80	0·31	76·65	−14·29
Belgaum	29·874	WSW	18	73·2	6·[illegible]	95	0·26	32·02	+0·05
Goa	29·861	NW	8	81·1	74·1	95	0·87	73·80	[illegible]
Karwar	29·879	NE	3	83·2	70·5	91	0·23	16·54	−3·38
Mangalore	29·892	E	2	83·3	74·1	91	0·62	112·86	+22·74
Calicut	29·891	NNE	5	84·7	73·0	85	0·04	75·51	[illegible]
Cochin	29·899	Calm	M	86·2	74·7	92	0·58	57·78	[illegible]
Bangalore	29·818	SW	9	83·8	67·3	88	0·22	12·03	[illegible]
Secunderabad	29·781	W	10	83·1	70·4	69	...	18·71	−0·81
Masulipatam	29·762	WSW	7	91·6	80·1	89	...	28·69	+0·51
Bellary	29·841	W	9	93·2	74·[illegible]	61	...	6·08	−0·22
Cuddapah	29·811	SW	G	97·[illegible]	79·[illegible]	58	...	9·55	−1·38
Madras	29·795	WNW	8	96·[illegible]	78·0	[illegible]	...	10·22	+0·19
Coimbatore	29·885	SW	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	60	...	4·76	+0·86
Trichinopoly	29·842	WSW	4	95·5	77·9	86	0·05	10·53	+1·82
Negapatam	29·813	Calm	9	93·0	73·7	55	0·05	8·16	+0·28
Colombo	29·913	SW	12	87·0	78·0	72	...	13·08	−1·25
Aden	29·736	Calm	8	94·[illegible]	79·8	63	...	0·09	−0·12

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L.—Light, M.—Moderate F.—Fresh, S.—Strong, H.—Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall:—J J H=0·81 (59·30); G T H=0·29 (60·99); St G H=0·48 (51·28); C P=0·53 (51·98).

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise at Coimbatore, the barometer has been steady or has changed only slightly over the whole country. The distribution is unchanged, and the baric gradients are moderately steep. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at Delhi, Karwar, Mangalore and Calicut, and south-westerly to north-westerly in other places. The force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 24 miles an hour at Bhuj and 20 at Neemuch. The maximum temperature is moderately in excess of the average at Allahabad, Malegaon, Cochin, Bangalore and Bellary, considerably in excess at Cuddapha, Madras and Coimbatore, and largely so at Akola and Sholapur. The minimum temperature is considerably in excess of the average at Cuddapah. The highest temperature in the shade was 101° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Belgaum. Humidity has increased considerably at Bombay, Belgaum, Goa, Cochin, Trichinopoly, Negapatam and Allahabad, and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Heavy rain has fallen at Trichinopoly (2·05"), over an inch at Neemuch (1·94"), and light to moderate showers at Delhi, Agra, Allahabad, Ajmere, Hoshangabad, Nagpur, Raipur, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore, Cochin, Bangalore and Nagapatam. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast has slightly increased and is now about 1-3rd of its average strength. Between Bombay and Karwar it is one and a quarter times steeper than usual. Hence conditions are improving and there is a probability of light to moderate showers on that coast. Elsewhere local showers are to be expected. A telegram received late from Beaver states:—"Cotton plants flourishing."

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUG. 30.

Friday's observations.—Pressure has decreased [illegible] India, the Gangetic Plain, and in a few places in the Punjab, [illegible] elsewhere. Pressure is high in Southern and low in Northern India, and three small shallow depressions are shown in the north. The barometer reads below the normal average in Burma, Bengal and the Gangetic Plain, and above the normal elsewhere. Winds are southerly in Arakan and Bengal, south-easterly to easterly in the Gangetic Plain and westerly elsewhere. The mean temperature is nearly normal in Burma, Bengal, Madras and Bombay, and below the normal in other provinces. The deficiency is greatest in the Punjab, where the day temperature is generally from five to thirteen degrees lower than usual. Little or no rain is reported in Upper Burma, West Punjab, north of the Bombay Presidency, Berar and a large part of Madras; elsewhere rain is general, and a heavy fall in South Madras. The following are the principal amounts:—Umballa over four, Moulmein over three, Dehradun, Tezpur, Sutna, Bikanir, Neemuch, Cuddalore and Trichinopoly over two inches of rain.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Esplde. In.	Esplde. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.
Previously registered	37	67	50	60	50	78	51	10
Friday, August 30th	1	31	0	32	0	60	0	02
Total	[illegible]	98	50	92	51	38	51	12
Total fall to Aug. 30th, 1894	71	78	67	85	59	01	51	72
Total fall to Aug. 30th, 1893	71	45	50	94	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; at Fort from 12 a.m. to 12 a.m.; and at Colaba from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.

ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

The following is the return of rainfall, during the week ending Saturday (9 a.m.), 24th August:—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Bandora	59	31	Mehmadabad	24	0
Panjoo	59	61	Ahmedabad	28	72
Vaiturana	47	25	Viramgam	25	0
Palghur	77	35	Wadhwan	17	11
Gholwad	57	62	Dabhoe	26	31
Daman	47	17	Sevalia	29	82
Bulsar	47	29	Godhra	33	20
Nausari	35	1	Kharaghora	34	94
Surat	22	66	Limkhera	21	77
Kim	20	99	Dohad	14	30
Broach	26	43	Mahi Bridge	11	17
Baroda	27	6			

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 29th August 1895.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·757
Temperature of the Air	81·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·8
Dew Point	75·1
Relative humidity of Air	80
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	8·5
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	85·4
Maximum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	77·2
General Directions of wind*	WSW
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	420
Fall of Rain	0·01
Total fall during month	15·09
Total fall during year	51·12
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 30th	0·31

IN SEARCH OF BIG GAME.

THE *Field* for the last week in August contains an interesting letter from Mr. A. H. Neumann relating his experiences in East Central Africa in search of "big game"; from which we make the following extract:—"The first day I had been in the neighbourhood of El Bogoi I was unsuccessful, getting only an indifferent chance and failing to bag the elephant I had shot at, though oddly enough I killed the same one on a subsequent occasion. I was having my early breakfast the morning after this disappointing day, when three Ndorobo lads came to say one of them had heard elephants quite near. I got ready at once and went with them; and we had only gone a comparatively short way from my temporary camp, when we heard the elephants. The breeze being happily favourable for once, I got up close without much difficulty and made out two or three enormous bulls standing together. One faced me; another, whose tusks (from the glimpse I got) seemed as good, stood broadside on. By great good luck I could see the vulnerable part of his ribs, just behind his shoulder, through a little opening among the leaves, and was able to get a shot by kneeling. Following, as they disappeared instantly after I fired, there was just a colour of blood and though I felt positive my aim had been true, I began to fear another failure. But just after he was heard ahead, and a little way on we came up to him standing in a little bare place. I gave him two more shots, and he toppled over. Running up we cut off his tail, and I had just brushed past his hindlegs and pointed out my first shot (right over the heart) when he got on to his legs again, and we cleared out of his way sharp. Getting the "cripple-stopper" I gave him a couple more shots, but they were not necessary; for, though so huge a beast takes some time to die from a tiny pellet of a bullet, he could not move away from where he stood, and, after swaying and tottering some time, he fell over again with a great crash, fairly bounding up on to his stern, like a ship going down with its bows in the air; sitting up, as it were, for a moment, his huge head and tusks aloft, before collapsing to rise no more. A truly gigantic beast! What a little pop-gun my rifle appears to such monsters. The skin of his back was like the bark of some great tree; all hard scaly lumps, as is that of a big old crocodile. I measured him as accurately as I could, and copy the entry as follows:—"He measured fully 10 feet 8 inches or 9 inches high at shoulder, by tape; 14 feet long from root of trunk to root of tail. Circumference of forefoot 5 feet. His body 5 feet 6 inches depth, from ground to highest part of side as he lay." His tusks were massive, but not very long (they weighed between 70lbs. and 80lbs. apiece). A well-earned reward for much hard work. I followed the others (five or six monsters) and got near them once more; but the wind again baulked me, and I had to be satisfied for that day."

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 5. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOR WEAK OR SENSITIVE EYES.—We have just received a supply of SUN GLARE and DUST GLASSES, with Steel and Best Nickel curl side frames. Recommended by the Medical Faculty. Rs. 6 and Rs. 10, pair.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Ophthalmic Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

IVORY BILLIARD, POOL and PYRAMID BALLS.—The Rains having set in we recommend Billiard Players to provide themselves with the above. A large stock of Well-seasoned Balls in stock.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

CHOICEST KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.—Flowery Orange Pekoe, Rs. 1-4 per lb. Extra Fine Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-4 per lb.; and Assorted Orange Pekoe, Rs. 1-2 per lb. Imperial Family Mixture, As. 14 per lb.—MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BONA-FIDE SALE of Mr. H. M. GOOD'S Furniture, Piano, Carriages, Horse, &c., at "Sea View," Middle Colaba, TO-DAY, at 1 P.M.

ON VIEW.—Bona-Fide Sale of Mrs. A. SIMEON'S Household Furniture, &c., at Palli Hill, Bandora, to be sold TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, 1st prox.

GUARANTEED FRESH.—Cash Prices of English and American Tobaccos in ¼-lb Tins:—Three Castles, Re. 1. Gold Flake, Ans. 14. Capstan Navy Cut, mild, Ans. 12 and Medium, Ans. 10. Peace and War, Ans. 10. Golden Bird's Eye, Ans. 8. Riverside, Ans. 7. Pioneer Brand, Ans. 10. Duke of Durham, Ans. 14. Player's Navy Cut, Re. 1. Kirk's Bird's Eye, Ans. 12.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

LICENSED VICTUALLER.—You can get a Glass of UNSOPHISTICATED LIQUOR at JAMES PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, facing Hummum Street, Fort.

WANTED, a PARTNER, either European or Parsee, to BUY UP a well-going Concern, with a Capital of Rs. 10,000. Guarantee 25 per cent. profits. Apply "H. J.," care of this office.

WANTED, an European BARMAID. Copies of Photos, with Application, to be forwarded to Manager, GREAT EASTERN HOTEL, Rangoon.

HEAD PRESSMAN, WANTED.—A Competent Head Pressman, who thoroughly understands Wharfdales. Address "X.," care of this Office.

LANOLI or KHANDALLA.—BUNGALOW WANTED, from October to June. Address, stating Rent and Particulars, to "C.," care of this Office.

WANTED, immediately, a Trustworthy ENGLISH NURSE, to take sole charge of Child 1½ year old. English Climate throughout year. Good Salary offered. Address "P. W. D.," care of this Office.

THE WONDER OF THE AGE!! 400 days striking REGULATOR CLOCK, in Splendid Marble Case, Striking Hours and Half-hours.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

FOR SALE, at the Islam Club, Chowpatty, a BILLIARD TABLE, by Thurston, without Accessories. New Cushions and Cloth, by Roberts, about two years ago. Apply to the MANAGER.

FOR SALE.—All the LAND contained in Survey No. 222 of the Village of Yerowda, Taluka Haveli, situated between the Nagar Road and the River Mutha Mula, about one mile from the Fitzgerald Bridge. For further particulars apply to W. S. TURNBULL, Parvati Villas, Poona.

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds everyday. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest notice, and sent to any part of Bombay. Reduced Rates.—FELICE CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, 42, Medows Street, Bombay.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—Previous to my embarking for Europe, I stayed at the Alexandra Hotel for a few days. I found the servants attentive, and the charges very moderate indeed. This Hotel is well situated, being close to the Docks and Railway goods sheds, as also on the Line of a Tram. I found the Proprietor, Mr. Pestonji, very obliging; he made me feel at home; and I shall always be glad to recommend the Alexandra Hotel to my friends.—(Sd.) THEOD. ROSENTINE.

MATHERAN.—TO LET JEWAJEE HALL and ST. ELMO. Both the Bungalows command the charming view of the sea, and are most Centrally situated, near the Rugby Hotel, the Gymkhana, and the Church. For Rent, etc., apply to PROPRIETORS, Poona Hotel, Poona.

GODOWN TO LET, in Armenian Lane, below "Bombay Gazette" Printing Works. Apply to "B. R." care of this Office.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special [illegible] the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful Information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings Charing Cross, London.

CLEARANCE SALE of Extensive STOCK-IN-TRADE of P. M. MODY & Co., Shipchandlers and General Merchants, Apollo Street, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8; Postage Annas 4.

BEST MANILLA CIGARS.—Direct Import. Per Box of 100, Rs. 3-8, 3-12, and 5-8 each. Sample dozen Cigars for As. 12.—PEARSE & Co., Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay; in the Mofussil, postage extra.

MADAME LENZ, Professor of Languages, from Paris, wishes to give LESSONS in French, German, English, Spanish, and Italian, under a short and practical method, either at Pupil's or own residence. Terms on application. An Evening Class from 9 to 10 P. M. (Rs. 6 per month). Highest References. Apply to "N B," care of this Office.

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THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, say:—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works.—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. H. Crizzle, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Gollkara:—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your Orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co.; TREACHER & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1895. With Photograph of H. E. the Viceroy of India (Lord Elgin). Cloth Bound, Rs. 5½. Postage, 4 annas.

MY Old Machine has been 10 voyages backwards and forwards in India. I took it with me to Aden, a most trying climate for machines—being so damp—is said by Mrs. S. Swinhoe from Oxford regarding SINGER SEWING MACHINES.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

GOLD AND SILVER TOOTHPICKS.—New Patent Gold "pull-out" TELESCOPIC TOOTHPICKS, with Watch Chain attachment. The special feature is that the Pick can be used without detaching the Case from the Watch Chain. A most Convenient article. Rs. 32. Plain Telescopic, Gold, Rs. 18; Silver, from Rs. 2. With Slide action, Various Shapes, Gold, Rs. 22; Silver Rs. 2.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

SPECIFIC FOR HYDROCELE.—Guaranteed to cure any nature and of any standing by using this medicine externally. It is quite harmless and free from any injurious ingredients. Price, Rs. 2-8 per Bottle. Apply to CLARKE TARAK and Co., Harrison Road, P. O., Beochu Chatterji's Street, Calcutta. An Executive Engineer, P. W. D., Calcutta, writes:—Seems to have been now quite absorbed by your medicine, and I am much pleased at the result, the part being quite reduced to its natural size.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when the other Drugs have failed.

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GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Grants and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kattiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

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Packing and Postage extra.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.
(Opticians to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India.)
BY
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
H. E. the VICEROY & GOVERNOR-GENERAL of INDIA
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H. E. LORD WENLOCK, GOVERNOR of MADRAS.

SPECTACLES to benefit the sight must be exactly adapted for the correction of the particular defect of sight for which they are designed.

The first important step, therefore, is to get the refraction accurately defined, and all necessary measurements taken. Spectacles are then prepared specially, in accordance with the requirements of each case, and if is only when thus precisely adapted, that beneficial effects can be relied upon.

Astigmatism, a common enough complication, can only be corrected in this way. Ordinary spectacle vendors never attempt it, or at most can forward an oculist's formula to Europe. In our Bombay Factory any kind of lense can be cut, at a few days' notice, whether sphierical, cylinder, both combined, or bifocal.

At our Reception Rooms in the three Presidency towns we have perfect arrangements for Testing the Sight, and we also endeavour to visit the chief mofussil stations periodically for the same purpose. In the intervals the best advice we can offer to persons at a distance is to get a proper definition from a qualified medical man rather than select glasses themselves haphazard. We can then prepare Spectacles that will correct any defects arising out of removeable conditions of the refraction.

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Price List free on application.

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"GLENLEVEN"
OLD SCOTCH
WHISKY
OBTAINED THE
GOLD MEDAL
AT THE
BREWERS' EXHIBITION, MANCHESTER,
13TH TO 23RD MARCH 1895,
FOR PURITY
AND
EXCELLENCE OF QUALITY
ALSO THE
GOLD MEDAL
AT SUNDERLAND EXHIBITION,
Held in December, 1894.

JOHN HAIG & CO., LD.,
MARKINCH, SCOTLAND.

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HALLIDAY & CO.,
BOMBAY.

JULIUS BLUTHNER LEIPZIG.
THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE
THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS
IN THE WORLD.

THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.

Though LOW PRICED, these HIGH-CLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation in Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest of Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos, is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents" and "Distinctions. Their Aliquot-Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.

Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS, and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.

The Sole Agents invite Inspection of these superb Grand, Rich and Brilliant-toned Pianofortes.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH,
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BOMBAY AND POONA.
SUB-AGENTS: Messrs. BEVAN & Co., Calcutta.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

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BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

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LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

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REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible. Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

DR. N. H. GHEESTA,
American Dentist,
No. 65-67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.

BY means of the Gold Bridge system I now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

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CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by all Lines of Steamers.
All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
(OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.)

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4 12-0.
Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay,
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta,
HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kilwa, 993 tons, Captain A E Stebbing, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar &c, with a general cargo and Mrs K H Burke and 20 deck passengers.

THE s s Benares, 1,916 tons, Captain C Schoufeldt, sailed yesterday for Madras and Calcutta, with a general cargo and Messrs A and D Velissaclades, as passengers.

The barque Grosvenor, 516 tons, Captain C W Brebner, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius (6th August), with a cargo of sugar and cocoanut oil and three deck passengers.

THE Clan Line s s Clan Macnab, 1,473 tons, Captain C R Wakeford, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow (26th July) via Manchester and Liverpool, with a general cargo and one deck passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 760 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi (28th August), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Henderson, Mr Abdul Cader, Mr and Mrs Cooke, Mr Montyatzos, Mr and Mrs Baker, Mr Allibhoy and 133 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—AUGUST 30.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Clan Macnab	1472	Wakeford	Not fixed		F Muir & Co
C	Naderi	1168	Macalister	R S Port	31-8	B & P S N Co
F	Taif	805	Lemiere	Not fixed		H C Joosub
F	Fernfield	2025	Coatson	Hull		J Mackintosh
G	Kilwa	993	Rickford	Zanzibar	30-8	M Mackenzie
H	H M S Magdala		Goodridge			H M S Government
H & J	Tenasserim					H M S Government
K	Sabarmati	523	Not fixed			Shepherd & Co
K	Venus	134	Lowis	Not fixed		V Ebrahim
L	Ponani	372				Shepherd & Co
N	Lindisfarne	3030	Andrew			Ruttonji Bomonji & Co
N	Sabarmati	523	Ahmed	Bhownagar	31-8	Shepherd & Co
O	Colaba	1197	Manwaring	R S Port	31-8	M M & Co
P	Thibet	1665	Garet	Not fixed		H U Cassum
Alongside H	Torpedo Boat No. 101					H M S Government
—	Bahduri	1589	Keyser			Shepherd & Co
—	Mahanadi	1192	Adam			Shepherd & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Satrunji	548	Fakira	Karachi	31-8	Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Nadjed	1692	Broady	Marseilles	4-9	K N & Co
2	Hispania	2213	Abery	Liverpool	5-9	Graham & Co
3	Benares	1284	Scharfeld	Madras	30-8	J M & Co
4	Canton	2044	Cubitt	China		P & O S N Co
5	Ganges	2256	Curry	London	6-9	P & O S N Co
6	Rosetta	2039	Wright	China	4-9	P & O S N Co
8	Imperatrix	2334	Rassovich	Trieste	1-9	A Lloyds
9	Setos	1234	Wiskam	Zanzibar	3-9	F Heyer
10	Africa	1619	Segelker	Karachi		Gladé & Co
14	Dwarka	760	Tice	Karachi	3-9	M M & Co
15	Kola	1598	Whitehead	Karachi	31-8	M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Arroyo	3544	Samuel		T Morrison & Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
30	Clan Macnab (s) Dwarka (s) Grosvenor (bq)	Wakeford Tice Brebner	Glasgow, July 26. Karachi, Aug 28. Mauritius, Aug 6.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Kilwa (s) Thames (s) Benares (s)	Stebbing Symons Schoufeldt	Zanzibar, &c. Aden, &c. Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Canton, for China, &c.
" Dwarka, for Karachi.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Ganges (s), 2111, Creery — Rosetta (s), 2039, Wright
Hispania (s), 2213, Abrey — Arroyo (s), 2307, Samuel
Ikbal (s), 3503, Dolargy — Jubeda (s), 1571, Tyndall
Fernfield (s), 2025, Watson — Setos (s), 1153, Walsekam
Africa (s), 1629, Segelker — Headlands (s), 1933, Holman
Lindisfarne (s), 1944, Andrews — Strathairly (s), 2704, Coulthurst
Nadjed (s), 1692, Broady — Benares (s), 1916, Schoufeldt
Imperatrix (s), 2140, Rassovich — Okhla (s), 3136, Houghton

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

R I M S Canning, Holland — R I M S Nancoury, Kendall
R I M S Dalhousie, Cooper — H M Hulk Tenasserim, Goodridge
R I M S Investigator, Oldham — H M S Assaye, Drudgeon
R I M S Warren Hastings, Chandler

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
19	Kilwa s	Rickford	Persian Gulf
	Simla s	Grier	Bombay
20	Satrunji s	F Ahmed	Do
	Lorenzo s	Rogers	Hull via Bombay
	Dumra s	Livingstone	Bombay
	Dragoman s	Crawford	Aden
23	Kola s	Whitehead	Bombay
24	Strathord s	Greggans	Do
26	Kapurthala s	Skinner	Persian Gulf
	Chanda s	Watkeys	Bombay
	Ras Rowa s	Deason	London

DEPARTURES.

Aug.			
19	Kilwa s	Rickford	Bombay
20	Simla s	Grier	Persian Gulf
	Strathtay s	McKenzie	Antwerp
	Satrunji s	F Ahmed	Bombay
21	Dumra s	Livingstone	Do
22	Kt of St George s	Bevis	Liverpool
23	Kola s	Whitehead	Bombay
24	Lorenzo s	Rogers	Hull
26	Kapurthala s	Skinner	Bombay
27	Chanda s	Watkeys	Persian Gulf

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

S S Europa, Borchers, D Graham & Co, for Hamburg
S S Dragoman, Crawford, Ralli Brothers, for Marseilles
S S Strathord, Greggans, Ralli Brothers, for Hull
S S Ras Rowa, Deason, D Graham & Co, for Bombay

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.			
26	Kasara s	Smith	Rangoon, Aug 19.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 26.—Steamers Khandalla and Persia.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.		
28	Loodiana s	Calcutta.
	Huzara s	Rangoon.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hispania s—42 bales wool, Forbes, Forbes and Co; 9 bales wool, R Razubhathdas; 84 bales wool, Jadowjee Kara; 33 bales wool, T Chimandas; 94 bales wool, and 69 bales goathairs, H E Goolmahomed; 45 bales wool, C Naojee; 40 bales wool, Nagjee Naojee; 40 bales wool, M Thakersee; 25 bales wool, Doomersee Nagjee; 50 bales wool, G Tooleedas; 80 cwt coir yarn, L Mirsey

FOR LONDON.

Ganges s—50 bales leather cuttings, M Mackenzie and Co; 271 cwts condiments, M Poonjajee and Sons; 7 bales skins Baier and Kaiz; 13 bales hides and skins, Pestonjee Edaljee Boyce

FOR DUNKIRK.

Fernfield s—8 cwts buffalo horns, Croft, Mody and Co

FOR HAMBURG.

Africa s—200 cwts myrabollams, Nansee Khairas and Co; 8 cwts buffalo horns, Croft, Mody and Co
Lindisfarne s—913 cwts myrabollams, Toephon and Co; 4000 cwts castorseed, R Kaderbhoy

FOR ANTWERP.

Ikbal s—799 cwts myrabollams, Wajjee Bacher; 7500 cwts mowraseed and 29,000 cwts wheat, A Lessaso and Co; 2001 cwts linseed; 29 bales hemp Isaac, Wright and Co

FOR BREMEN.

Africa s—1000 cwts myrabollams, Nansee Khairaz and Co;

FOR MARSEILLES.

Ikbal s—210 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 cwts gum, Eugene Mieffre.
Hispania s—44 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 6,000 cwts wellinseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—1 bundle woollen carpets, The Austrian Lloyd S N Co; 1,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Imperatrix s—1,000 cwts castorseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Arroyo s—5) bales twist, R Luckmichand; 123 cwts olibanum and 60 cwts jardaloo, M Gordhan; 69 cwts jardaloo, B Byramjee; 750 cwts onions, A Jamasjee and Co; 80 bales twist, Tata and Co; 48 cwts jardaloo and 1 pot sandalwood oil, M Jeewandas; 102 bales twist, J A Wadia; 1,050 cwts sandalwood, 58 cwts ooplate, 2 pots rosa oil, E H Hammud.

Rosetta s—100 bales twist, E Nordin and Co; 18 cases opium, P and O S N Co; 418 bales twist, Borabjee N Talati and Co.

Canton s—159 bales twist, C Bomanjee and Co; 1,546 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 600 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 392 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 76) bales twist, Yan Shun and Co; 50 bales twist, M Byramji; 300 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 225 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 50 bales twist, C Bezonjee; 300 bales twist, and 178) cwts ooplate, P S Talati; 184 cwts jardaloo, 4 cases peacock feathers, and 45 cwts olibanum, Quan Lun Eaoo; 57 cases opium, P and O S N Co; 25) cwts onions, S H Hoosein; 200 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Canton s—200 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co; 175 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 155 bales twist, N J Abraham; 150 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 125 bales twist and 92 bales piece goods, C Bomonjee and Co; 169 cwts sandalwood, L Canjee and Co.

Arroyo s—50 bales twist, J A Wadia.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Okhla s—306 bales cotton, R Luchmandas.
Nadir s—127 bales cotton, H A Moolukchand; 110 bales cotton, D Ramcoover.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 20TH TO 26TH AUGUST, 1895.)

EXPORTS.

Marino s (Liverpool)—3,588 bales wool, 98,262 cwts wheat, and 4 cwts bones.
Pemba s (Bombay)—2,680 cwts wheat.
Kola s (Bombay)—266 cwts cotton unpressed, 60 cwts wool unpressed, 3,132 cwts rapeseed, &c, and 5,375 cwts wheat.
Ehrenfels s (Hamburg)—322 bales cotton, 5,713 cwts rapeseed, &c, 24,439 cwts wheat, and 431 corges hides.
Ehrenfels s (Bremen)—2,000 cwts gingellyseed, and 150 corges hides.
Asma s (Hamburgh)—2,298 bales cotton, 12,500 cwts rapeseed, &c, 75,350 cwts wheat, 505 corges hides, and 5,500 cwts bones.
Lingfield s—(Port Said for Orders)—68,000 cwts wheat.
Inchisla s (Port Said)—81,000 cwts wheat.
Saint Enoch s (Port Said)—1,11,968 cwts wheat.
Kilwa s (Bombay)—167 cwts cotton unpressed, 48 cwts wool unpressed, and 110 lbs tea for transhipment to London.
Satrunjee s (Bombay)—45 cwts cotton unpressed, 389 cwts wool unpressed, 455 cwts rapeseed, &c, 1,970 cwts wheat, and 1,350 corges skins.

IMPORTS.

City of Dublin s (Liverpool via Bombay)—17 pieces prints (foreign).
Wistow Hall s (Liverpool via Bombay)—1,557 pieces grey goods (foreign), 78 pieces prints (foreign), and 20 cwts iron bar &c.
City of Venice s (Liverpool via Bombay)—100 pieces white goods, and 118 cwts steel.
Rufford Hall s (Liverpool)—1,343 pieces grey goods (foreign), 230 pieces white goods (foreign), 13,935 pieces prints (foreign), 27,500 lbs grey yarns (foreign), and 5,000 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign).
Ehrenfels s (Hamburg via Bombay)—1,200 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign) and 250 cwts iron bar, &c.
Kola s (Bombay)—110 pieces grey goods (foreign), 400 pieces grey goods (Indian), 2,611 pieces white goods (foreign), 17,747 pieces prints (foreign), 4,800 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 5,200 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 2,400 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Indian), 21 cwts copper.
Europa s (Hamburg)—461 cwts iron bar, &c, and 8,175 cwts steel.
Dwarka s (Bombay)—1,350 pieces grey goods (foreign), 17,420 pieces grey goods (Indian), 3,745 pieces white goods (foreign), 2,295 pieces prints (foreign), 82 pieces prints (Indian), 18,500 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 1,400 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 1,9 0 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Indian).
Simla s (Bombay)—1,500 pieces grey goods (foreign), 680 pieces prints (foreign), 2,000 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign).
Satrunjee s (Bombay)—1,932 pieces grey goods (Indian), 3,500 pieces white goods (foreign), 720 pieces prints (foreign), 209 pieces prints (Indian), 1,600 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 600 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Indian), 30 cwts steel, 122 cwts copper, and 68,576 gallons kerosine oil.
Lorenzo s (Hull via Bombay)—95 cwts iron bar, &c.
Dumra s (Bombay)—2,610 pieces grey goods (foreign), 36,740 pieces grey goods (Indian), 11,945 pieces white goods (foreign), 3,750 pieces prints (foreign), 100 pieces prints (Indian), 600 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 19,950 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 2,200 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 750 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Indian), 110 cwts iron bars, &c, 14 cwts steel, and 15 cwts copper.
Kola s (Bombay)—3,461 pieces grey goods (foreign), 3,530 pieces grey goods (Indian), 2,984 pieces white goods (foreign), and 1,098 pieces prints (foreign).

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, AUG. 30.

EXTRA allotments were made by the Indian Council yesterday of five lakhs of Bills on Calcutta at 1s. 1 3-8d., and of four lakhs and ninety thousand on various places at 1s. 1 11-32d. and 1s. 1 13-32d. Consols advanced 1-8 per cent. to 107 7-8; and Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. higher at 117¼. Rupee securities, three and-a-half per cent., were 3-16 per cent. more at £60. Bar Silver rose 1-16d. to 30 9-16d. per oz. and in New York the price of the metal was ¼ cent dearer at 67 1-8 cents per oz., while demand Exchange on London was unaltered at 4·90 dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 1 3-16d. French Rentes in Paris were quoted at 102; and Paris Exchange on London was 25·27½ fcs.

The usual weekly Return of the Bank of England, which was issued in London yesterday, showed a rise of one per cent. in the proportion the Bank's Reserve bore to the Liabilities, which stood at 60 per cent. The Bank rates continued at 3 per cent.; and in the market rate of discount on short London Bills there was no change, 5-8 per cent. still being quoted, but that on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper recovered the drop of 1-8 per cent., and again stood at 7-8 per cent. About £125,000 was paid into the Bank of England.

Yesterday Linseed was quoted at 37½s. per 416 lbs., business done, shipment this and or next month to Dunkirk, the tone of the market being quiet.

4 3-16d. per lb. was again quoted yesterday in Liverpool for Spot Mid.-American Cotton; but Arrivals were 1-64d. lower for August-September delivery, unchanged for September-October, and 1-32d. less for December-January, the extreme quotations being 4 11-64d., 4 3-16d., and 4 7-32d., respectively. The market closed firm; Surats, quiet; Arrivals, feverish. Sales totalled 8,000 bales; Imports, nil. Egyptian "Fair" Brown was 1-16d. lower at 5 5-16d. per lb. The Manchester market was firm.

Ready Mid-Uplands Cotton advanced 1-8 cent in New York yesterday to 8 3-16 cents per lb.; and September Futures were 16 points more at 7·96 cents per lb. 1,000 bales was the total of the Receipts at the Ports.

Our local market for the staple was firm to-day. A large business was done, with rates as before, Exporters bought 650 bales, of which 200 were Bengal at Rs. 168 to Rs. 176, 300 Bhownugger at Rs. 200, and 150 Bijapur at Rs. 182s. per candy. The Mills purchased 3,100 bales made up of 400 Akola at Rs. 183; 200 Dhulia at Rs. 170; 200 Ujein at Re. 185; 100 Karanja at Rs. 180; 500 Julgaum at Rs. 173 to Rs. 175; 400 Bijapur at Rs. 182 to Rs. 186½; 900 Bhownugger at Rs. 199; and 400 Bengal at Rs. 162 to Rs. 169 per candy.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—These markets are quiet but steady. The demand is moderate to small with rates generally unchanged; but Linseed is 2 annas lower.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	362	bales.
Wheat	1,313	cwts.
Linseed	1,063	"
Poppyseed	735	"
Rice	1,875	"

FREIGHTS are dull and neglected; rates are unaltered.

EXCHANGE opened quiet but steady at 1s. 1⅜d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 1 7-16d. to 1s. 1 15-32d. for three months' sight Bills, forward Telegraphic being also practicable at 1s. 1 13-32d., and a moderate amount being taken thereat early in the day, together with a few three months' sight Merchants' Bills at 1s. 1 7-16d. Calcutta rates came firm at the opening, and 1s. 1 13-32d. was quoted there for Telegraphic, ready and forward; but later on, advices coming a little quieter and the gold dealers rushing in as buyers, rates receded 1-32d. all round, both for Bank Paper and Merchants' Bills. Before the close, however, rates in Calcutta were quoted firmer again, and locally we close as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 1 11-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1 11-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 1 3-8d.	"
Credits, 3 do.	1s. 1 7-16d.	"
Francs, 3 do.	141½	"

and forward Bank remittance, 1s. 1 3-8d.; three months' sight Credits, 1s. 1 7-16d. for September delivery, 1s. 1 15-32d. October-December, and 1s. 1½d. next year.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet. Rates at opening were 108 1-8 for money and the coming Settlement, and 107⅞ for the September Settlement, and closed at 108 1-8 for Money, 107 7-8 for Account, and 107⅞ for the September Settlement.

SHARES have been quiet, with a little movement in Cotton Mill Scrip, the changes in which are more in favour of than against sellers; while in presses some changes are also reported, buyers being advantage [illegible]

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet

Good Dhollera	3 5-16

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	107 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117¼
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	60
Bar Silver	30 9-16.

The sum of about £125,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion, £41,200,000; increase, £800,000; public deposits, £6,800,000; decrease, £300,000; other deposits, £45,900,000; increase, £1,200,000; other securities, £24,200,000; decrease, £1,00,000; notes and gold, £31,700,000; increase, £800,000. The Bank's reserve is 60 per cent. of the liabilities.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, AUG. 29.

The Hall Line steamer Wistow Hall, from Karachi, arrived here this afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray left here this morning.

SUEZ, AUG. 29.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Valetta, from Colombo, arrived here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, AUG. 30.

German mail steamer Preussen from China arrived.

The M. M. Co.'s s. s. La Seyne, having left Kurrachee at 2 p.m., on Friday, the 30th instant, is expected here at daylight, on Sunday, the 1st proximo.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Meiko Maru left Singapore, for Colombo, on the 30 instant.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

AUGUST 30.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
The Bhamo route to China for places beyond Momein and Tingyueh is closed for traffic until further notice.
Communication with Quito Equador interrupted by all routes.
Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 30th August, 1895.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	29	3	40 p.m.	21	15
Teheran	30	2	42 p.m.	...	24
Suez	30	2	55 p.m.	...	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 30th August 1895.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	52	...	3
" Karachi	...	50	...	3
" Madras	...	42	...	1

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 17th August, 1895 on 115·50 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	2,000	4,700	20	6,720
Or per mile of Railway	17	41	......	58
For previous 6 weeks of half-year	13,111	39,237	107	52,425
Total for 7 weeks	15,111	43,937	127	59,145
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year (on 45 miles open)	618	371	13	1,002
Per mile of Ry. do.	14	8	.....	22
Total to corresponding date do.	3,670	2,237	165	6,072

Increase for the week	Rs.	5,718
Ditto to date	"	53,073

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 29.

10 p.m.	80·3

THURSDAY, AUGUST 30.

6 a.m.	75·3
10 a.m.	79·7
[illegible]	79·9
2 p.m.	81·3

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

BRERETON—August 3, at the Rectory, Charles Brereton, B.C.L., late Fellow of New College, Oxford, Rector of S. Mary the Virgin, Bedford, Hon. Canon of Ely Cathedral, and formerly Assistant Classical Master, Bedford Grammar School, aged 81.

KOLHAPUR.

MARRIAGE.

SHANNON—LITTLE—August 27, at Kolhapur, by the Rev. A. H. Coles, Chaplain, R. I. Shannon, B. A., C. E., State Executive Engineer, to Harriett, fourth daughter of the late Robert Little, of Lanhill Chippenham, Wilts.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

PETERSEN—August 27, at No 52, Chowringhee, Calcutta, the wife of J C D Petersen, of a son.
SAUNDERS—August 20, at Darjeeling, the wife of Ernest C Saunders, Sagrampur Concern, Bhagulpur, of a daughter.
TATE—August 24, at Simla, the wife of Surgeon-Captain Alan E Tate, Army Medical Staff, of a son.

DEATH.

ROBINSON—August 27, at No 18, Elliott Road, Frances Elizabeth, the wife of George Robinson, aged 26 years.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1895.

LI-HUNG-CHANG, for half a century one of the most eminent and enlightened of Chinese statesmen, who in the maturity of his powers has succeeded in rescuing from Japan the chief fruits of her prodigious military successes, assuredly deserves a prominent place in the international series of "Public Men of To-day." (Messrs. Bliss, Sands and Foster, London.) The biography just issued is the work of Professor Robert K. Douglas, who among other qualifications for his task may claim that of an entire impartiality which secures him against the besetting sin of most biographers who paint their heroes, as Chinese artists liven their portraits, in flattering colours from which all shadows are eliminated. Li-Hung is shown as a thoroughly conscientious biographer conceives him, his virtues not exaggerated, and his faults and failings in no wise overlooked. If in the general result an apparent want of complete sympathy with his subject be imputed to the author by a reader inclined to resent being so often reminded that in many respects Li-Hung is "like all Chinaman"—it would be more surprising, perhaps, if he were like all Europeans—it is a compensating advantage to know that what is said to the credit of the subject of the interesting volume before us, may be accepted as the calm award of a dispassionate foreigner, who is not at all inclined to see things with partial eyes, or from the Chinese standpoint. It is only fair to acknowledge that the air of detachment characterising the writer's pronouncements may be, in large measure ascribed to the fact that from the nature of the case, it is impossible to write of a Chinese celebrity in his private character, or give any idea of his home life and surroundings. The domestic life is shut off from the biographer who must be content to find his materials in the public acts of the statesman whose career he records. Thus the author, while lamenting this limitation, has to assign the first place to the *Peking Gazette* in specifying the sources in which he had to search for his materials. Happily Li-Hung has throughout his long career contributed many state papers of more than ordinary interest and value to the pages of the official journal in which from time to time he pro[illegible] views, defended his policy, and [illegible]. These worthies for some [illegible] have always owed him a grudge, and have never wearied of calling the attention of the Imperial Wisdom to the manifold faults, which they imputed to him, generally though not always, without any perceptible result.

Li-Hung-Chang first saw the light in 1822 at Hofei, in the province of Anhui. He was one of the five sons of an undistinguished father, who like thousands of others had received a literary education, but, being without influence, obtained no official employment. "Madame [illegible] viceregal eminence, was a woman of exceptional capacity, to which her great son paid affectionate tribute when respectfully praying for the Imperial permission to entrust his duties to another, so that he might see her in her last illness. The youth of Li was distinguished by his studious habits. He acquitted himself so well in the final schools that he was admitted to the Hanlin College, a scientific institution similar, *mutatis mutandis*, to the Royal Society of Great Britain. This position gave him a salary, and a claim to Government office when his turn should come. While residing in his father's house waiting for employment in the usual course, the irruption of the Tai'pings into his ancestral province stirred him to immediate action and roused the soldier spirit within this stalwart frame. He raised a regiment of militia to resist the soldiers of the Heavenly Prince, who at one moment seemed destined to subvert the Manchu dynasty, and revolutionise China. The rebellion had its origin in seditious movements in the southern province brought about by a secret society, which an ambitious adventurer, named Hung Siuts'uan, found means to turn to account. He had begun life as a tender of cattle, and then became a village school-master. Having failed to pass the literary examination necessary to qualify for official employment he learned a smattering of Christianity under a Protestant missionary. In a fit of illness he saw visions and on his recovery gave himself out as commissioned by God the Father and God the Son to drive out the Manchus. He and his disciples preached the new faith—evolved out of tracts and supplemented by visions and a judicious mixture of the popular revolutionary doctrines of the Secret Society. This Chinese Mahdi had such success in two provinces that he gathered together some thousands of followers who in 1851 captured, first the nearest market town, and then several cities, the garrisons of which fled at their approach. Two years later they marched on Nanking, the second city of the Empire, and made it their capital. At that time, so supine was the Government, they might have marched on Pekin with every prospect of taking it. They actually got to within a few miles of Tientsin. It was this danger that roused Li-Hung to energetic action. With his regiment he harassed the victorious rebels and hung on their rear, cutting off stragglers as they passed northwards through the province of Anhui. Li and the Militia which he had raised was taken into the regular army by the Imperial General a very capable man who held Li in high esteem, and rapidly promoted him to high rank for his services in the field. The rebels were besieged in Nanking, and reduced to every extremity short of that of eating human flesh. Nanking would have fallen then, but for the breaking out of war in 1860 with Great Britain and France. Some of the rebel leaders then struck back boldly and having seized several cities marched on Shanghai, and defeated the Imperial covering force. But the city was defended by British and French sailors, and repeated assaults failed to make any impression. Li-Hung, who had seen the superiority of Western military organisation and arms proposed to employ a certain number of foreigners to drill and lead a division of the Imperial Army. The native merchants of Shanghai in great alarm at the near neighbourhood of the rebels, readily concurred in the suggestion that they should raise money and engage an American, named Ward, to aid in the defence. A hundred European sailors and other adventurers were enrolled. This was the germ of the Ever Victorious Army which first under Ward and his compatriot Burgevine did excellent service in the field, though lawless and unruly in camp. Ward was killed in a skirmish. The daring and unscrupulous Burgevine for a time held the command. At a later period Burgevine proposed to Gordon that they should take the force over to the rebels, march on Pekin, and thus make themselves masters of the Empire—a proposal rejected with indignation. Li, feeling instinctively that Burgevine was not a man to be trusted, endeavoured to get rid of him, but that clever scoundrel went to Pekin, and gained the support of Sir Frederick Bruce, the English Minister. But meanwhile Li acted with his accustomed decision announced the dismissal of Burgevine, and asked General Stavely, then in command of the allied forces in Shanghai, to lend him an officer to take charge of the force. Major Gordon was appointed, and at once led the Ever Victorious Army against the enemy, won important successes and became indispensable—until the capture of Nanking and the suppression of the rebellion enabled Li to disband the auxiliary force. We have not space to do more than refer to the famous quarrel with Gordon whose anger placed Li's life in great danger. Nor it is necessary to make more than a passing reference to Li-Hung's negotiations at Shimonoshiki and the disillusion of Japan in the moment of her triumph. For these and much else of highest interest the reader should turn to Professor Douglas's Life of Great Chinese warrior statesman.

BUT a few years ago, and any idea of joining the Triple Alliance would have been received with the deepest disfavour by all classes of Englishmen. There was a time when it was clearly England's wisest policy to abstain from foreign alliances, and all the entanglements and broils involved by them. Not many decades ago England knew herself to be almost in the proud position of the pivot on which all European questions revolved. Profiting by the disorganized and even volcanic condition into which nearly all other European countries were plunged at the moment, England had, by her successful wars and the possession of the finest naval power in the world, won for herself incomparable prestige, and enormous diplomatic influence, which placed her far beyond the need of European alliances. But since then the times have altered. We are in the midst of tremendous changes and Englishmen are at last waking up to realise that England's policy must be changed to suit the times. All students of foreign affairs cannot but be struck with the growing inclination expressed by English publicists for us to enter the alliance that binds Germany, Austria, and Italy together, and by converting the Triple into a Quadruple Alliance to bind the Four Powers together in a firm union of peace. We have been slow to recognise the fact that our position in Europe has considerably changed for the worse of late. It is to the "policy of abstention" from alliances to which we owe our present position, a position of almost utter friendlessness and isolation in Europe. Nowadays, at this time of struggle for colonial extension and commercial supremacy, an isolated position is no longer a possible one. The whole European world is thirsting for dependencies, is seizing on immense possessions beyond the seas; and every power recognises the fact that its prosperity depends on its ability to secure and protect transmarine communications. Freedom of communication by sea has become a necessity, and that freedom can only be preserved by great fighting fleets. Hence England no longer holds the maritime position she held in 1814. She is no longer supreme mistress of the seas and of the wealth of the world, while she has rivals in nearly every territory on which she has set foot. We own, it is true, about one-fifth of the world, but our continual extension of territory is bitterly resented, and our commercial prosperity is hated in Europe. With Russia there is but little friction regarding Colonial policy, and although there is an ever-present anxiety regarding her advance on India, Russia, and English interests cannot be said to conflict in any quarter of the globe. The Germans have become alienated from us to a considerable extent, owing to their jealousy of us in Africa. But it is France that is our inveterate enemy where extension of territory is concerned, and with her we are coming into collision in a dozen quarters at once. Her hostile attitude is not only due to colonial jealousy. She is in the position of a power lying in wait to regain her lost position, that of the first armed power of Europe, if not at Germany's expense, then at that of England. In fact France has now taken to treat us with far greater and more open hostility than she displays in her relations with Germany. The position is no longer a tenable one with France we are at the parting of the ways, and the time has come for England to take some decided step regarding our future relations with her. Our isolated position at this [illegible] juncture is all the more serious, opposed as it is [illegible] hand to the lukewarm attitude of Germany and Austria regarding us, and on the other to the Franco-Russian alliance, with which the French papers are making so much play. Although the exalted statements of Paris journalists as to the closeness of this alliance must be accepted with some reserve, there is no denying the enormous and formidable power represented by Russia and France, if bound together in a strong union. In a recent article in the *Spectator* an influential writer suggests two courses, either of which would secure us against the consequences of French hostility. Before the adoption of either, however, he would have us make an effort to come to terms with France herself. He points out that if France were to acknowledge our right to the Nile Valley, including Egypt, and to come to terms with us on the Mekong and Niger, and to allow her very inconvenient right in Newfoundland to be brought out, that we might render her great services by smoothing her path for the complete absorption of Morocco. But the idea of coming to terms now at all with France strikes us as rather utopian. Things have gone too far for that already. As we have already pointed out, the lively Gaul is apt to lose all sense of reason at times and to be swayed entirely by sentimentality or by jealousy. This new hatred of the British has become a craze across the Channel; and France, thirsting for conflict with England, will no longer make terms with her. A descent on Egypt with Russia as a backer, would exactly suit the spite and vanity of the French nation, and the French press has pronounced itself in the most sanguine manner on the certainty of Russian support. In case of the fulfilment of these hopes there are two courses open to England. Our first is to checkmate France by joining the Triple Alliance. This Quadruple Alliance, as the *Spectator* points out, would be the strongest League the world has ever known, and if war broke out, it would mean that the fleets of the Four Powers would have complete dominion over the seas, while those of the Dual Alliance would be compelled to keep their harbours. If this were the case, France could no longer be able to hold her magnificent possessions across the Mediterranean, she would eventually also lose her more distant colonies, while France and Russia could hardly risk facing the maritime power of the Quadruple Alliance, even if the Dual armies were successful by land. The other course, which the writer thinks worthy of deep consideration, is the possibility of coming to terms with Russia. This the *Spectator* points out as the simplest course, on the supposition that we can offer Russia better terms than France, and that she can gain more from an alliance with us than with the Republic. We have less to fear than France from the presence of Russia in the Mediterranean, why not then withdraw our opposition to her appearing there? Then in return Russia might come to terms with us in Asia, and relieve us of that constant spectre of anxiety as regards India which troubles us; while, deserted by all, France would in her turn sink into a position of isolation, and cease to threaten our security. Only those who are the fountain-head of affairs and who understand European politics from the inside are capable of pronouncing an opinion as to which of these courses would be the best to pursue. It is clear at all events that something must be done by taking up a decisive attitude to make France understand that she cannot with impunity maintain the hostile tone she has chosen to adopt towards us.

MR. DONALD MACKENZIE, in his report on Zanzibar Slavery, to which we called attention the other day, divides the slaves into three classes—domestic slaves, plantation or field slaves, and labourers in port towns. And he argues that, if former treaties and decrees had been faithfully carried out, slavery would not now be found either in Zanzibar or Pemba; whilst as it is slavery "exists as if no decree had ever been issued." Within the last few years England has become responsible for this state of affairs in Zanzibar and Pemba, "yet no improvement has been made in the condition of the slaves, or any attempt to remove the terrible evil of slavery itself." Now this is not true, and Mr. Mackenzie has ev misled. He might have learned truth had he had more time at h and if he had been willing to le missioner Johnston of Nyassaland his horror of the whole busines expressed his determination to use e in his power to put it down within of influence. And Mr. Mackenzie m strong point of this. But Nyassala Zanzibar. It will be a far easier disastrous experiment in Nyassalan Zanzibar. But let us look further i port, and see how the lot of the Zan compares with the Indian cooly—th will not work unless forced, and the willing to do so. The pay of p harbour labourers is usually R month; women labourers receive regulation load of porters is 70lbs. beyond that they have to carry fo and cooking utensils, which may br up to 100lb. or more. They have about twelve miles a day. These sl are the only means of transport for ment, for missionaries and merchan the interior of Africa and the Indian cooly carries more and Indeed ten rupees is above the aver unskilled labour in India. Yet we pity the unfortunate slave who wou unless he were compelled. Then M zie ought to know, if he does not, t is now practically at an end in Zan every child of slave parents is fre gunboats and cruisers on the East Afr are actively employed suppr importation of slaves and that the compensation is too serious to b in a word as Mr. Mackenzie d "In looking at the whole questi writes Mr. Mackenzie, "I am co the legal status of slavery should b at the earliest possible moment. that compensation might form scheme, but when we consider that and decrees have been thrown asi paper, and that slavery has been upwards of twenty years in violatio engagements entered into with th I think that the question of c should be dismissed." Until effic can be hit upon to substitute free ers for the so-called slaves it is use to consider Mr. Mackenzie's rep gestions. Serious pecuniary dis follow any hurried movement and th balance of Zanzibar would be over

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AN agitation has been commen land in favour of registering an cycles. The object is to enable stop cyclists who are the caus and rendering the identification cyclists easy in case of necessity. I ed that no vehicles, except bicy cycles, pass noiselessly along the there is not, therefore, nearly the accidents from other vehicles. M usually far more easy to identify a vehicles if they cause an accident identify or stop bicycles whose offended in the same way. It is to tax cycles in the ordi of the word, but it would necessary to make them pay a fee. We would go further than our ries at home and advocate taxing if not actually a source of d times are frequently a great sourc ance. The reckless manner in wh in and out among the carriages on Road is a most intolerable nui there have not been many acciden of surprise, and it speaks well for care of the Bombay coachman t practically no accidents. There glaring examples of reckless riding, to be stopped if possible, and we mend to the authorities the nece gulating cycling as they do th wheeled traffic. Another suggesti been made to us is that cyclists sh pelled to keep up, as there are in England a continuous sound suff pedestrians of an approaching bic to prevent their stepping under, in of the way of, the machine, as th often do when an alarm is sudde [illegible] them.

WITH the abolition of the Presiden the separate compilation of the Bomb was discontinued, and since then required has had to be sought for in cumbrous and unweildy Army List Empire. This list being printed at not be kept well up to date, and it that by the time it reaches Bombay local information has become obso distinct want for a handy and compen tion for the Bombay Presidency has and we are glad to say that thanks to Capt. Swann and other members of want is to be supplied by the issue Directory of the Bombay District," the being Re. 1 for a single copy and twelve-months' subscription. The dated September, has now been iss little book is a model of compactness a information. While published with of the General Officer Commanding, mere official echo of the Bombay Army List, for it gives information a matters, interesting to Army men but found in the sombre pages of the larger Amongst these may be mentioned brief of the various cantonments of the Pre alphabetical list of leading civilian resid grammes of the Royal Indian Marine troopships, a list of boat and ab fare civil officers at the Presidency, time ta trains, &c. The publication [illegible] based on the model of a similar pub Aldershot is sure to become popular wit of the service as a useful and handy

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THE Grand Lodge of All Scottish F in India held on Thursday evening Freemasons' Hall, Byculla, a funer Lodge, in memory of the late Mr. Dinshaw Petit, who, at the time of on the 8th instant, held the high Substitute Grand Master. The followi tion was adopted:—"That this Grand Lo to place on record it sense of the loss it ha in the death of R. W. Bro. Framjee Dins Substitute Grand Master of All Scottish F in India, who has been cut off in the pri Bro. Framjee Dinshaw Petit had for m laboured for the good of Freemasonry. H tinguished for his many acts of benev charity. He well sustained the of his family, and his loss will be d sincerely felt. The melancholy event ha the aged father, the widow, and members of his family in the most grief, and the Grand Lodge begs to offer felt sympathy of its members with them of their affliction." It was resolved th of the resolution be sent to Sir Dinshaw Petit, Mrs. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Mr. Framjee Petit, and Bai Dinbai N Petit.

SIR ROPER and Lady Lethbridge arri bay by the s. s. Shannon about the end Sir Roper having been ordered abroad fo fit of his health. They intend spending weather in India and will stay part of the their son, who is Assistant Cantonment at Rawalpindi. It is a good many years the late Press Commissioner was in t and his many friends in the province to welcome him again.

FROM the 17th to the 23rd instant, 10 East Indians, 22 Native Christians, and 50 Mahomedans, died within the limits of Madras making a total of 44 The average for the corresponding week of previous years was 425. The deaths are th ned:—3 from cholera, 9 from measles, fevers, 63 from dysentery, 23 from diar 171 from other diseases. The death-ra week under notice was 31·5 per 1,000 The mean of the ten previous years wa 1,000 per annum.

THE *Kobe Chronicle* writes:—One resul recent war, Sir Thomas Sutherland believes, to give a great impetus to Japanese comm industries. That is true. But we who are here are also aware that another result of th evident in the steady rise of prices in Japa the last few months, particularly in the labour. The cost of living has increased price of labour necessarily rises at the For example, carpenters' wages have rise per cent. during the last twelve months, an this is partly due to the number of [illegible] tioned for service with the troops, [illegible] movement is observable in other trades and current with a rise in the price of necessari

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A NUMBER of cases of cholera have Mandalay. Mrs. Crossleton, wife of the A cial Commissioner, Upper Burma, died of th after a brief illness.

LEGRAMS.

S TELEGRAMS.]

NDIANS AT THE CAPE.

LONDON, AUG. 30.

ion of Indian residents in London, head-
Dadabhai Naoroji and Mr. M. M.
, M.P., waited upon the Secretary of
Colonies and complained that Indians
parts of South Africa are deprived of
l social rights.
berlain, in reply, stated that her Ma-
nment were already occupied with the
ould use their friendly influence to
views of the deputation.

IMES ON BRITISH INDIANS.

, commenting on the reply of Mr. Cham.
e Indian deputation, says that it is
t South African Colonists should under-
ritish Indians are entitled to seek
at the Cape, and it is the duty of the
ee to see fair treatment of British
hatever colour in that region.

INESE APPOINTMENTS.

from Shanghai states that an Imperial
een issued ordering Li Hung Chang to
perial Chancellor, and that Wangwen
nominated Viceroy of the Province of
place.

RAL FIELD HOSPITAL FORCE.

OM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, AUG. 30.

l British Field Hospital Force returns
of operations immediately for demo-

HE SOHAGPUR CAMP.

our camp has been permanently closed.

FREE TRANSPORT.

nment of India has sanctioned the use
nment transport for all officers other
Staff Officers travelling by road on
uty.

OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

rtment—Major Temple is confirmed
ioner, Andaman Islands, vice Mr.

Department—Major F. Drummond is
officiate as Political Agent, Western

mpletion of his special duty in the
, Mr. C. Tupper reverts to the Fi-
missionership.
Department (Postal Section)—Vice
Messrs. P. Sheridan and W. Ham
ary promotion.
partment—Major H. Read is appointed
Road Commandant Chitral, vice Mr.

t C. Eyre is appointed a Transport

Hailes becomes Assistant Adjutant-
my Staff, vice Colonel Clifford.
ing Officers have been admitted to the
—2nd-Lieutenants C. Browne, S. Patter-
Maxwell; and Assistant Surgeons J.
d G. Potinger.
Works Department—The following
sive promotions :—Lieutenant-Colonel
Broadbent; and Majors Lloyd and

rks Department—For the construction
hra-Rutlam Railway the Secretary of
ctioned an Estimate of Rs. 157,72,013,
owing Executive and Assistant Engi-
tains Rose and Craster; Lieutenants
, Hibbert, Waghorn, Lubbock, Smyth,
and Messrs. Bickerton, Verrieres, Mills,
enchars, Faulkner, La Touche, Ghose,
Weightman, Strachey, Rennick, Drew,
d Cole.
-Colonel Pulford officiates, vice Mr.
hief Engineer, 1st Class; Mr. C. Joseph
ice Lieutenant-Colonel Pulford.
ench officiates as Examiner of Accounts,
ce Mr. D. Macpherson.
ices of Mr. J. Kerschoyd, Executive
rd Grade, have been placed temporarily
al of the Egyptian Government.
Department—Mr. M. Frank Finn is
pecial duty in connection with the
of the Forest School at Debra Dun.

ALLAHABAD, AUG. 30.

ion of the strength of the garrison to be
at Wano, it is understood, is now en-
attention of the Government of India;
the Gomul route having declined since
ion of the Tochi valley.

ESIDENTIAL ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

POONA, AUG. 30.

vs. sword for officers eighteen entered,
ght competed. In the first round Captain
ated Lieutenant Wellesley by three to
tenant Lockhart Mure and Captain Gor-
ught. The latter won by three to one.
Penn and Hewlett, both of the 2nd
ext combatted. Lieutenant Penn won
nil. In the second round Captain Poore
inst Lieutenant Belhouse. Some trouble
o Captain Poore by his charger shying
fought cleverly, winning by three to two.
Heneage, and Gordon then followed
Heneage won by three to one. In the
Captains Poore and Hewlett contest-
n Poore winning again by three to one.
t throughout was good, all the officers
showing much skill. The final will be
-morrow between Captains Poore and
The ground presented a very gay and ani-
earance during the afternoon. The grand-
d by the Sappers and Miners, and gaily
with bunting and foliage, was well filled
elite of Poona Society. General and
ne and Lady Sandhurst were present.
fficers' tent-pegging competition, there
runs, and both the times Captain
k the pegs clean off, his opponent being
t Fenn, 2nd Lancers, who took no pegs.
heads and posts competition there were
to compete. It was won by Lieu-
Griffith, 2nd Lancers, by 19 points,
t Hewlett made 14 points, and Lieutenant
13 points. The lemon-cutting competition
by Corporal Sutton, 27th Field Battery;
Andrews, L Battery, came second. In
unted vs. bayonet final only two infantry
left, and they had a fight with bayonet.
Brannon, Lancashires, won the first prize of
d [illegible] Crompton, Lancashires,
[illegible], Naik Bhowani Prashad,
ers, with [illegible] points, won Rs. 15; and Lance-
himan, Poona Horse, with 14 points, won
In tent-pegging with sword, Lance-Naik
, Poona Horse, won Rs. 15. In the semi-
tug-of-war, Middlesex beat the 72nd
ttery; and for natives the 4th Rifles
irty two men of the Lancers, in
four Native Officers, took part in the
ride, sixteen grey horses and sixteen brown
d. Intricate figures were gone through with-
smallest mistake, and the audience showed
reciation of their admirable performance by
ng them. The whole of them drawn in
der gave a general salute.
ymnastic displays by the Gymnastic Staff
good. The Kolhapore Infantry came in
show their physical drill. Their perfor-
as splendid. A new event was added to
this year by the Cavalry. About forty
ook part in it. First to have a jump over
ith fours at a time, afterwards dismount
r horses, one man to hold three horses, and
to fire three volleys. While firing is
the man who holds the horse to come
jump with three horses without riders,
as rather risky. The whole affair was
thout any mishap. The men after firing
lleys mounted their chargers, and went
The show was very well gone through,
an accident that happened to one of
cers, who fell down, and dislocated his
thing occurred. Thanks are due to Captain
, Inspector of Gymnasia, and his able
, Sergeant-Major Gorman, for carrying out
ng smoothly. General Nairne will distri-
prizes to-morrow.

A CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.

e Leveson-Gower, while coming to the
t-Arms, with his wife, met with a carriage
near the railway crossing at Kirkee, to-
is horse shied, Captain Leveson-Gower was
d with the reins and unfortunately fell
At the time two Gunners of the 72nd
who were going by the way, rendered assis-
Mrs. Leveson-Gower was shaken by fright,
d that nothing serious has happened.

OMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

mentioned officers and warrant officers
granted leave of absence :—
Artillery—Lieutenant Stockdale, 36th Field
an extension of leave from 22nd November
December, 1895, on private affairs, out of

ire Light Infantry—Major Milton, Station
at Nasirabad, an extension of one month,
cal certificate, granted by the Secretary of
r India.
Bombay Infantry—Captain Welman, an ex-
of two months, on private affairs, granted by
retary of State for India.
[illegible] Transport Department—Conductor
[illegible] of three months, on medical cer-

NOTES FROM LONDON.

FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, AUG. 9.

MINUTE investigation is the fad of the day. Motives, facts, ideals—everything is put, like bacilli, microbes, fungi, under the microscope, or like sewer gas, strange smells, or infernal machinery, examined in the laboratory. Recent specimens of woman, subjected to scientific scrutiny, show such curious or, what appears to the investigator, unusual developments that they have been hailed as "New." But to people who have always had their eyes open, there is nothing novel or abnormal in the present attitude, or appearance of womankind. Like the lately discovered organ she has always existed—always had the same qualities, only they were never before put to the test—her so-called discoverers were too blind, too stupid, too engrossed with other affairs to recognise her, or take notice of her.

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The fact is, a different stage in women's existence is now, by the chance that allows her to work for her living, brought before the public. Men hitherto have been mostly concerned with one section of the feminine world, the marriageable. But while they altogether forgot, or more or less ignored the other—the middle-aged single woman—she existed all the time, though not under conditions which would bring her naturally into publicity. She did not write startling, introspective novels for man's criticism, or pounce on his pet sins from the exalted place on the public platform. If she was not chained by parental tyranny to a position which obliged her, *posse* as she was, to look still forward to marriage as the only possible betterment, she, as soon as she could emancipate herself, took the work readiest to hand, the only remunerative business open at the moment—set up a school, a lodging-house, [illegible]ed her widowed brother-in-law's household, or kept her own small cottage going, and acted as lady doctor, nurse, legal adviser; and loan office to her poorer neighbours. She did all the work without the advertisement. She was what men call now the 'new woman.'

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And as they fail under the present conditions to identify her, though she is most surely the same woman, whose sturdy independent mind has been enabled to develop in other lines through the advantages of a modern liberal education, they also fail to recognize that most pathetic figure of the past, the elderly young lady who never gave up her hope of making what she called a conquest, and settling down as a respectable matron, in the woman whose cutting reviews and fierce denunciations of men and marriage, make a fortune for her publishers. But it is no less surely she, with her vanities, her strong feelings and her capacity for love turned by the force of circumstances into a directly opposite channel. And now when man comes in contact with her occasionally as in the course of business will happen, instead of rejoicing in her having found an outlet for her energies, he is inclined to be a little jealous of her independence, and to sneer at her leaving off her old role to play the new woman.

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This critical attitude which at present is taken up in regard to women is very uncomfortable, if not demoralising. Men go out into the world to earn their bread, not always how they will, but how they can. The woman who does the same, for the very same commonplace motive of finding herself in lodging, food, and clothing, has the scrutinizing eyes of the world immediately focussed on her. The cut of her clothes, the trim of her hair, the quality and quantity of her meals is made a matter of public discussion. If she is sensible it does not affect her; she does not like it, but she gets used to it. If she is vain, it makes her pose, exaggerate, commit follies, if she is weak she may even be led astray. For no matter how close the investigations under the microscope, it is the same woman always. She who wheedled Adam to disobey, made a fool of Marc Antony, and set kings and commoners crazy even in our own times is not a new woman—she was not born yesterday.

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People who go in for the equality of the sexes are rejoicing over the law, which according to report has been made in Chicago, obliging both male and female cyclists to wear a comprehensive form of knicker, which shall not expose the least bit of the immodest sock or stocking to the pure eye of the Chicagoese. If one may believe the report, which in truth is almost incredible, what an extraordinary set of Town Councillors they must be, who feel called in the interests of propriety to enforce the wearing of Turkish trousers for the sake of decency. Of course, it was probably brought about by the appearance in the city of the woman cyclist in the costume which is called rational in other countries. To the eye of Chicago grundies this was offensive. Many persons at home feel it so still. They cry out that it should be suppressed. At the same time they are illogical enough to see unfitness for decent eyes in the undraped male calves. They have grown used in fact to the undisguised male shape and [illegible] consider it immodest to look at him in skirts. In any case, men here at home are allowed to do very much as they like—see their savage style of bathing—their very limited costumes whilst boating or running. But all honour to the Americans who recognize equal laws for men and women. And though one cannot but pity the poor fellows who for such far-fetched modesty have to suffer in divided skirts we women must rejoice, knowing it will win us advocates. It will make men much kinder and more sympathetic to women to have "dried their weird" in divided skirts for a season.

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Another tall tale from America is of a gentleman. The husband of an actress, who has revolted from his share of the matrimonial compact, and sues for a divorce. Not because his wife is fickle, or that his fancy has wandered in another direction, but because he has been compelled for the past year to wear an apron, and wash up the dinner things, in fact to do general work for the family, while mamma, the bread-winner, was away on her business. Now isn't that a very bad example of a new man? Here have we, poor women, been made slaves of the wash tub, the frying pan, and the cradle for unaccountable years, and never, never in the annals of the divorce court is such a revolt recorded. When we revolt it is for some reason worth mentioning—incompatibility, undue absorption of cocktails—not for the unbecomingness of an apron or the dreariness of a greasy wash tub.

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When Lady Bateman let the shooting of Broom Hall estate for £1,000 a year, she did not undertake to pray Providence that the birds should drop dead into the bags of her sporting tenants without the usual preliminary of being hit by them. This, it appears, was expected by her tenants. For at the end of their term they refused to pay more than £750 on the plea that there were no birds on the estate, or at least fewer than they supposed. When the case came into court, it was proved by several keepers that the birds were plentiful enough, not in such clouds actually as would darken the heavens, and be impossible to miss; but that there were enough birds to shoot if any one was able to shoot them. Lady Bateman won her case. It is not a pleasant thing to pay £1,000 for the privilege of having your own and your guests' misses calculated and commented on in the courts, so the moral is, however badly you fare, keep your agreement.

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The Continental masher has, according to the *Westminster Gazette*, added a little item to his fascinations. At short intervals he draws out a little pocket mirror, and holding it in the palm of one of his hands gazes at his reflection with concentrated interest and absorption. For ladies a Berlin glove-maker has kindly invented a glove made of silk and cotton into the palm of the left hand of which is worked a mirror the size of a half-crown. In London where smuts abound such an invention would be very useful and the amount of vanity it produced not sinful.

THE FRAUDS IN THE COTTON TRADE.

DESPATCH FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

CONCERNING the proposed legislation to prevent frauds in the cotton trade, the following was issued yesterday by the Bombay Revenue Department:—

Bombay Castle, 27th August, 1895.

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 8, Revenue, dated 18th July 1895:—

"I have considered in Council your Excellency's letter No. 16, dated the 14th June, 1895, with accompanying papers, concerning Mr. James's proposals for checking frauds in the Bombay cotton trade and for preventing the deterioration of the superior cotton hitherto grown in the Broach District. I regard the Bombay Chamber of Commerce letter of the 11th November 1891 as a valuable contribution to the discussion of these important subjects, while the Chamber's letter of the 1st May 1895 brings out the fact that the United Kingdom now takes less than 3 per cent. of the raw cotton sent to Bombay and less than 5 per cent of all the cotton exported from Bombay.

2. I agree in the view, taken after careful investigation by your Government, that it is not desirable in the interests of the Bombay cotton trade and of cotton production, to propose penal legislation against mixing different cottons, or against other questionable practices in the cotton trade. I agree also that there is not sufficient ground for regulating by law the transport of seed (or unginned) cotton from one district to another, or for establishing a staff of cotton inspectors for improving and developing the cultivation of cotton. I approve your proposal that the Agricultural Department should do what may be possible to promote the improvement of the Bombay cotton staple by the selection of seed and by careful cultivation."

Resolution.—Copies of the despatch from the Secretary of State should be forwarded to the officers and Department concerned for information with reference to Government Resolution No. 4086, dated 21st June 1895. The special attention of the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land records and Agriculture should be invited to the last sentence of the despatch. Copies should also be placed on the Editors' Tables and sent to the Chambers of Commerce, Bombay and Karachi, the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, and the Bombay Mill-owners' Association for information with reference to Government letter No. 4088, dated 21st June, 1895.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, AUG. 9.

IT has often been my singular privilege to discover what was perfectly well known before. For instance, two or three authors of great repute have thus been unearthed by me. I pride myself on having "discovered" Rudyard Kipling some months after the rest of his readers were quarrelling over priority of discovery. And there are many places—islands, cities, ruins, rivers—of which I am the post historic Columbus. Let us bear these honours meekly. I have now once more the pleasure of announcing a discovery of really national importance. It is nothing less than the East Coast of Scotland between Dundee and Aberdeen. I have discovered it. I have found that it is the most beautiful coast possible to imagine. There are upon this coast creeks, bays, firths, and rivers; there are stretches of yellow sand; there are miles of downs and links; there are jagged cliffs and rugged rocks; there is—a thing not, certainly, peculiar to this coast—a splendid sea view, dotted with fleets of herring boats and the white sails of ships and the long trail of the steamer. At high tide there are lagoons, and at low tide there are fields of mud; there are green islets here and there—one over there with a ruined castle on it, or is it a church? Here we pass an old, low, square keep not in ruins, for the tooth of Time finds it a tough morsel. This castle means pirates, my friends; it means pirates from England, pirates from Calais, pirates from Denmark, pirates from St. Malo, pirates from Sluys—the mediæval pirate wants a historian. Here is a ghostly old burial-place on a hillock; with its few tumbling old tombstones it looks like a cake stuck with almonds. Here is another old burial-place, even more ghostly, inclosed by a grey wall, standing in the high ground overlooking the sea. The east and west walls of the church are standing, but the rest is gone. There is not a house within miles; no one ever visits this forgotten home of these forgotten dead. Alas! the stories that they could tell! And here is a quaint little Port, constructed artificially, like that of Lyme Regis, by a stone cobb. This, however, consists of two round jetties, not one, made of solid stones, leaving a narrow opening to the east. It contains room for half-a-dozen small craft, which could be defended from the jetty. What is the history of this rough and elementary port? Surely it belongs to the ancient days when ships were small and few in number; there was once, no doubt a flourishing trade with at least half-a-dozen ships connected with this port, but it was long, long ago, before Glasgow was born, before Leith saw a keel, or Aberdeen owned a galley. One might spend a month wandering about the East Coast of Scotland; one might bring along a tent and encamp upon the sea-shore; one might play golf all the way from Berwick to Peterhead. My readers, if you will try the East Coast of Scotland, you will own that I have made a great, though post historical, discovery.

There are two Aberdeens, the Old and the New. The Old Aberdeen is a most charming little village with trees, gardens, quiet houses, its cathedral half in ruins, and its college. As for the cathedral, only the nave, the aisles, the west front, and the extinguisher turrets remain. Chancel and transepts are in ruins. The ruins stand in the midst of a broad burial-ground, covered with monuments. Near the Cathedral is a College—the most delightful little college possible to conceive. A legend, which ought to exist but does not, tells that it was originally built in Oxford, but a certain Scottish Saint, whose name I have forgotten, jealous that his own country had nothing to equal this lovely college, took it up bodily one night and transplanted it here, where it has taken root and flourished ever since. In the morning it was missed, but as it never came back to Oxford, and as everybody had his own business to look after, it was speedily forgotten. The Chapel is perfect, but the Dining Hall has been either pulled down or altered. As for New Aberdeen, it belongs to the class of "fine" towns in which I take very little interest. Yet New Aberbeen possesses a Marischal College, with its tower, and the old legend over the portal. "They have said. What have they said? Let them say." This is sublime; this is inspired. Let every man who works for a worthy end, who struggles in a worthy cause, who gives himself—his best—all he can—for any Art—take this for his motto—"They have said. What have they said? Let them say."

At Aberdeen it began to rain. There had been thoughts of the Highlands and the Caledonian Canal. These ambitions had to be abandoned. So we turned south reluctantly. Yet there is a shrine in southern Scotland that must be visited at least once in a man's lifetime. It is the house of the Great Magician—it is Abbotsford. Beside it is Melrose, with the abbey church which the poet celebrated, and Dryburgh, where he lies buried in the ruins—fitter place for him than Westminster—of the monastery whose inner life he knew so well.

At Melrose I fell in with the last scattered remnant of the rearguard of the Great American Invasion. It consisted of about a dozen staying in my hotel, and I daresay twenty or thirty more staying in the other hotels of that little show place. A fortnight before 500 Americans visited Melrose in three days. They ate up everything. "Mostly," said the waiter, tearfully, "they drink water. If it is not water it is coffee, and then they want more hot milk, and after that more coffee. They go to bed at nine, and at six they are up again and out for a walk." From Melrose they visit Dryburgh Abbey, Abbotsford, and the Abbey Church of Melrose, all that is left of the monastery. Then they go off on their journey again. At Abbotsford I was kept waiting for half-an-hour while a party of American boys bought up all the photographs, cups and saucers, memorial boxes, and albums that were for sale, comparing and considering and asking questions, just like girls in a ribbon shop. The father of one apologised very handsomely for the delay. Well, it is not everyday that the boys find themselves at Abbotsford; it was delightful to see their enthusiasm. The rooms shown, with their contents, would make even an oyster enthusiastic. There is, however, one thing wanted. It is easily remedied. There should be hung up in the entrance hall a card with this notice: "Gentlemen are invited to remove their hats in Sir Walter Scott's study and library. Other people must."

As to Dryburgh, it is pleasant to reflect upon the quiet, tranquil lives led there for so many generations—thirteen, I believe—in this quiet and tranquil spot—even more secluded than Tintern or Netley. To get there you cross the broad and shallow Tweed—formerly you waded over a ford—you walk along lovely lanes with hedges and stately trees—chiefly beeches, until you find yourself suddenly in the ruins of the abbey itself. The church is not in such good preservation as that of Melrose; still there is plenty left to show what it used to be; and in one of the chapels lie the remains of the greatest novelist in our language—I do not suppose that any writer of English in any country will ever come near Scott. Then, for one who likes to consider the disposition of a Monastic House, there is the Cloister Garth—the Cloisters themselves are gone—there are the two end walls of the noble Refectory—remember that a noble dining hall in a monastery, with immense quantities of plate, did not mean the gormandising of the monks, but the hospitality, the wealth, and the splendour of the house. I believe that in most cases the Brothers habitually lived very low, fasted very often, and feasted in our sense, never. How, indeed, would the dull monotony of the monastic life be possible unless the vitality was kept low? The abbey stands secluded, guarded by lovely woods, with a lovely river in front, with lovely hills behind—no monastery in the island is more beautifully placed. But, my friends, one cannot live on scenery alone. My experience is that those who live in the midst of beautiful scenery regard it little, consciously, but unconsciously a good deal. I think that the brothers of Dryburgh thought more of the kitchen garden and the orchards and the trout stream than of the scenery. It took many years to turn a novice into a monk. When the conversion was thorough he was more of a machine than a man. Can it be good for a man to divest himself of all that makes a man—love, struggle, invention, battle, ambition? Let us, my brethren, remain in the world. There are hard knocks; many are cut off in their gallant prime, in the first flush of manhood. Yet since man is made so—in Whose Image—let us be quite sure that it is best to remain as we are made, to make love and to work—perhaps to fight—and to take the consequences. It is a pity that so many noble Houses have fallen into ruin; but, if they were not in ruins, where would be Great Britain now, do you think?

I had been reading a certain inadequate obituary notice of the late Prof. Huxley, and I was thinking over the immense services rendered by this great man to the world, and over the results, possible for any man, of a life spent, as his was spent, in scientific research and its application to humanity and human problems. Then—Lo!—there happened a coincidence. For I opened a drawer, and there met my eyes a newspaper extract two or three years old. Huxley had been speaking at a banquet held at Salters' Hall to commemorate the 500th anniversary of the foundation of that Company. The words quoted are to this effect. I think them such wise words that I reproduce them here: "The City Livery Companies are now sending out feelers"—he was alluding to the Technical Education now carried on—"in every direction in order to get hold of men who are capable in order to give them a training and an education by which their faculties might attain to their full development. I think it is an extremely happy thing that there still remains in this huge amorphous London a number of bodies of men of wealth and intelligence which can be used in this way. I have the greatest possible respect for what is called the great heart of the people; but I have no respect for what I may venture to call the great head of the people. I imagine that in all things intellectual it requires guidance, and that universal suffrage is not the way to get at that guidance." It is very well to keep such words as these before us. The people must have their share in the government. As it was when, at the ringing of Paul's Bell, the burghers of London ran to the Folk's Mote, so it is now. All must vote; but the leader, the head, the mind, is wanted still, as he was wanted then. By our passionate loyalty to our leaders, by our longing for a leader; by hero worship; by love of strength and purpose, we prove everyday that the "Great Head" of the people requires, and continually demands, and prays for guidance.

Everybody who gets a begging letter ought at once to send the letter to the Charity Organisation Society and have the case investigated. One may generally quite safely offer a guinea if the case is really a deserving one. I say "quite safely" because it never is a deserving one. Exactly a year ago, for instance, I narated a little experience of my own in which a begging letter-writer was hunted down and proved to be an impostor of the deepest dye through this invaluable society. Now I have to record a second case, in which their aid was valuable. It is not a case quite of the same kind, but it is even more illustrative of the usefulness of this society. I received a begging letter a week or two ago. It came from a young man, and it bore every mark of truth. His father, he said, was in a colony, and he wanted to go out and join him; he had no money, and could get no work; all he asked was just assistance to get there. Now, I am not rich, and I could not, even if I would, relieve struggling people, but I can always send such letters to the C.O.S. I sent this. The case has been investigated. Result. What the writer said was true; but, you see, it by no means represented all the truth. The father is away from this island, and now adorns the colony named in the letter; but he is a man who has been proved worthless in every relation of life, and it is most undesirable that this young man, his son, should join him; it would certainly be his ruin if he were again to come under his father's influence. His friends in this country have been informed of the lad's intention to go out to his father; they have interposed vigorously; they have given him work; he has yielded to their wishes; he has gone back to his friends; he will write no more begging letters; and so a reputable citizen is secured to the State. Now I think that a society which is capable of achieving such a result as this is worthy of our support.

THE RECENT CRICKET MATCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As an "Old Bedford Boy" wants to enlighten himself on two particular points, please to allow me a little space in your valuable paper. For the first query, your correspondent must know that the question of umpires is not a new one; it has been discussed often in the press, and which is insignificantly passed off by his friend, "An Old Cricketer," as a "thread-bare" question. The members of the team do insist upon having a Parsee umpire, but they have to look to the "threat" of abandoning the match.

Again I say that for the most part European umpires are most conscientious men, and we would like to have umpires, even in place of a Parsee umpire, men like Dr. Macdonald, Dr. Barnes, Dr. Martin, Dr. MacCartie, Captain Smith, and others; but there comes in a most naughty question. It is that of "leg before." Hardly five batsmen out of a hundred cricketers would admit that the umpire's decision was a right one. I am told that some of the Presidency men who are given out "l.-b.-w" show their displeasure towards the umpire at the end of the match, and conscientious umpires as mentioned above refuse to perform a thankless task in the return match, on the plea that they are sick, though they witness the match the whole day.

To his second question I reply that Mr. Sinclair does not throw always. Some of his deliveries are doubtful, and according to Lord Harris's opinion, a bowler about whose delivery there is the slightest doubt must be disqualified. The history of Mr. Mody, the Parsee bowler, is, I think, still fresh in the memory of your readers. He bowled successfully against Bombay and Poona Gymkhanas for a long time and even against Mr. Vernon's team. His action was doubted a long time after he had won laurels on the field.

Thanking you for the space you allowed me on two previous occasions.—Yours, &c.,

M. M. S.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—None of your readers will be surprised at the letters that appear of late in your journal under different pseudonyms anent the recent International Cricket Match or rather the match between Presidency and the Parsees (the term International being inadequate according to another correspondent) since human nature is prone to grumble, especially when met with defeat and disappointment. The pleas brought forth by Parsees to mitigate the smart of their crushing defeat, such as Sinclair's bowling is a throw do not in the least tend to derogate from the creditable and deserved success of their redoubtable antagonists, but on the contrary betray prejudice, jealousy, and want of judgment of their own. It is really wonderful that this year alone the Kathiawar Demon's bowling should be regarded a throw, as well as the decision of a European umpire should be called in question. Was any voice raised last year against Sinclair's bowling? Was the proposal to have two European umpires disputed last year? If not, look at the inconsistency of human nature! When it wins no matter by hook or crook it is silent; but when it loses, it grumbles now and then attempting in vain to tarnish the well-earned glory of the opponents. As for umpireship it can be presumably said that Europeans are [illegible] impartiality, and from this point of view the choice in general falls upon Europeans.

To me the present correspondence in your journal in behalf of my Parsee brethren seems nothing but an ingenious artifice on their part to get rid of the Kathiawar demon in the ensuing return match, inasmuch as he has indeed become a great terror to them, and his absence may, according to their view, facilitate to win the laurels. But would it not be better for the Zoroastrians to receive the defeat this year from the social point of view with equanimity and nobility of mind, which have been so singularly displayed by the Presidency team for the last three years.

Lohar Chawl, Aug. 30. JUSTICE.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—When so much has been said and written about the causes, real or imaginary, of the crushing defeat of the Parsees in the last Presidency Match, it will not be impudent on my part to claim a small space in the next issue of your daily to say a word to the wise. In my opinion, the cause of the last defeat is to be traced solely and simply to the faulty selection of the team, and I daresay that the selection could have been a better one, but for the inexperience of the majority of the members of the selection committee. How the selection could have been a better one is easy to see, and I hope the committee will be wise enough to take the following suggestions into consideration while selecting a team for the return match. First of all Mr. Spencer's place could easily and advantageously have been taken by Mr. K. Vakil. "But who is to captain the team?" The answer is that Messrs. K. Vakil and either Gagrat or Bapasola would have made excellent joint-captains. Everybody on the Maidan knows why Mr. Gagrat or Bapasola refuses to be the sole captain, and no cricketer will deny that Mr. K. Vakil, seconded by either of these two veterans, could decidedly manage things better than Mr. Spencer, seeing how many blunders the latter committed in the last match, especially as regards "change of bowling." Another thing is that in my opinion Mr. Bapasola could have been as successful a wicket-keeper as Mr. Gazdar; or perhaps more, seeing that Mr. Gazdar missed no less than two fair chances on the wickets on the very first day. We have all seen Mr. Bapasola keeping wickets excellently on the Bombay ground on the Kathiawar side, and he did volunteer to keep wickets this time. Thus the place of Mr. Gazdar would have been taken by Mr. Raja, who could have supplied the place of Mr. Bapasola as a bowler, and an excellent country-field, and moreover the team would have gained a sure good bat in Mr. Raja. Now did Mr. Billimoria deserve a place in the team, and has he rendered any services? Undoubtedly, Mr. Billimoria has turned out only an expensive second-class bowler, and if he was taken only as a bowler, he must now give way to Mr. C. Patel. Mr. Writer could have been a completely successful bowler, but for the weak field of the Parsees, and Messrs. Raja and Patel could have much strengthened their fielding besides making a thorough augmentation in their batting-power, which was lamentably poor. If such a change is made in the return match the game would be far more interesting, and the Presidency team will have opponents worthy of their steel. The last defeat is solely owing to a faulty selection, and it is this fault in the selection that has brought un-precedented disgrace on the prestige of Parsee cricket. As regards the bowling of Mr. Sinclair and your Bedford correspondent, I simply say that a bowler does not "always" throw. If the Parsees did not object his bowling during the former matches it was because "then" he did "not" throw. But "now" he does throw. During the former matches there always was present a noble and impartial judge of cricket, and his very presence inspired the players with a noble spirit of honest emulation. Let not Mr. Sinclair take advantage of his lordly absence—we mean of Lord Harris.—Yours, &c.,

S. F. M.

IV.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I quite endorse with the views on this point expressed by Mr. Cooper. Such deserving youths must be given a fair trial in grand Presidency matches. It is strange, passing strange, that Mr. F. P. Colabavala was not given a prominent place in the Match. It is my honest conviction on the subject that he must be given the first opportunity in the coming Kathiawar match. Hoping you will give me a corner in the space of your valuable journal.—Yours, &c.,

HORMUSJI BEJONJI BHARUCHA.

Null Bazar, Aug. 30.

IT is sometimes complained that promotion in the Brigade of Guards is unduly rapid. Perhaps it is for those who obtained their commissions in purchase days and have benefited by the privileges enjoyed prior to 1872. But let us see how the subalterns stand in the matter of professional progress. Of the twelve senior subalterns in the whole Army eleven are in the Guards, the other being on half pay. Excluding Indian Staff Corps, of the next twelve in order nine are in the Guards. That is to say, twenty out of the first twenty-four lieutenants in the English Army are serving in the Guards. The senior lieutenant in the Guards has just thirteen years' service, the next senior having twelve, and ten other officers of the guards having over eleven years, the senior in the Line having eleven. The slowness of promotion is to some extent due to the fact that the proportion of captains to subalterns is much less in the Guards (1 to 4) than in the Line (1 to 2½). Two battalions of Guards have nine captains and thirty-six subalterns, while a Line regiment has twelve captains and thirty or thirty-one subalterns. Some remedy ought surely to be found for a state of things which is not only unfair to individuals but must be prejudicial to the well being of the brigade.

MR. HENRY CONDER AND THE Y. M. C. A.

THE young men of this city will shortly be losing, for a time at any rate, one of their earnest and kindest friends, in the person of Mr. Henry Conder, the respected traffic manager of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway, who goes home by next week's mail for a well-earned eighteen-months' furlough after almost incessant labour, both in connection with his official duties and as a leader in Christian and philanthropic work for no less a period than eleven years. Mr. Conder is always most reluctant to hear his own praises sung, and when the members of the branch of the Young Men's Christian Association which he helped to found in this city, and over which he has presided with unabated zeal and interest for twenty years, formed the idea of holding a meeting to wish him God-speed, Mr. Conder deprecated the proposal, and it was only on condition that no formal presentation should be made to him that he agreed to the suggestion. It was a disappointment to the members not to be allowed to give their retiring president some memento of their affection and esteem, but they agreed to adhere loyally to his wishes and to confine themselves to giving him a brief engraved address. Advantage was taken of the monthly devotional meeting at the Apollo Bunder Rooms, last night, to make the presentation. Members turned out at the gathering in full force for the purpose, and to testify to the depth and sincerity of their esteem for their departing "guide, counsellor, and friend." The first part of the meeting was occupied in devotional exercises, after which Mr. Conder vacated the chair, and Mr. James Morris conducted the proceedings.

Mr. Morris remarked that that large gathering showed how deep was the esteem and affection in which they held their dear retiring president. Having explained the proposed procedure of the evening, Mr. Morris called on the secretary (Mr. R. D. Pringle) to read one or two things to them. Mr. Pringle accordingly read letters of regret for unavoidable absence from the Rev. Dr. Mackichan and the Rev. A. B. Watson. The secretary then read an extract from the minutes of the last meeting of the committee as follows:—

The chairman, having informed the committee that he was about to proceed to England on furlough, and that he expected to sail from Bombay by the mail steamer of the 6th September, it was resolved by a rising vote to place on the records of this meeting a minute expressive of the high esteem in which Mr. Conder is held by the committee, and of their hearty appreciation of the exceptionally able and devoted service, which he has rendered to the Bombay Young Men's Christian Association during the many years in which he has been its president, and of the loss which the committee in particular, and the Association generally, are about to sustain. The Bombay Young Men's Christian Association owes its existence under God to the revival services, which in 1875 were conducted by the late Dr. Somerville in this city, but this result was largely due to the personal efforts of Mr. Conder, and it was, therefore, only natural that he should have been elected as its first president. This responsible position Mr. Conder has ever since filled (excepting during a sharp furlough in England), and has done so with honour to himself and advantage to our Association. The constant and punctual attendance at all the business and other meetings, and the thorough and sympathetic manner in which Mr. Conder has taken up every matter, which has come before the committee for discussion or consideration, and also his large and generous contribution have evidenced in the most practical and substantial way his deep interest in everything connected with the Association, and have helped in no small measure to establish the Bombay Young Men's Christian Association on its present firm basis. The Committee would remember that this labour of love, so cheerfully rendered, has been taken out of the scant leisure of a very busy life, and that it must have often have entailed no little sacrifice of time and strength. Under Mr. Conder's wise and experienced guidance our Association has constantly expanded in the scope and extent of its work, and has grown in the confidence of the Churches, and in its hold upon the young men of the city. It is gratifying to know that our president has had so large a share in helping the Young Men's Christian Association in some measure to realize the aims and objects for which it exists. The Committee is glad to learn that Mr. Conder's absence is only of a temporary nature, and that he hopes to return to Bombay at the end of eighteen months. They will, therefore, look forward with pleasure to his coming back in due time, and to his resuming his post as president among them. Meanwhile Mr. Conder will carry with him our best wishes and warm regards, and he will be followed by our prayers that he may have a safe voyage, and that his sojourn in the home land may be very pleasant, and may result in a complete restoration to health and strength. The Committee also trust that Mr. Conder will have the opportunity of representing us in many of the home associations, and that his visit may have the result of arousing in England an increased interest in Y. M. C. A. work in India.

For the General Committee,
JAMES MORRIS.
ALEX. R. KING.
ROBERT D. PRINGLE,
General Secretary.

Mr. Pringle also read an address from the members of the Association generally, which was beautifully printed in colours and bound in a morocco leather cover. The address spoke in terms of deep regret of the approaching separation, and expressed the heartiest good wishes for the president in his period of rest in the old country. The reading of the letters and of the remarks of the General Committee and the members was received with cordial cheers.

Speaking on behalf of the churches represented in the Association, the Rev. R. M. Gray said that, although in the Scotch Church, Mr. Conder was a friend of every church. He did not believe that any evangelical Christian enterprise in Bombay had ever appealed to their retiring president in vain. In every way the Association and churches worked together, and their harmonious relationship was largely due to the wise guidance of their president. He did not think that any man in the whole city could be more missed than Mr. Conder, but at the same time nothing would please him better than to find that he could be dispensed with. In other words, to find that the work of the Association was going on prosperously and well in his absence.

Mr. R. J. Sharman, as representing the work of the branches, bore testimony to the great interest Mr. Conder had taken in them, and of his warm sympathy and friendship for the young men. Testimony having been borne to the retiring president's interest in the Athletic Club, Mr. A. C. Owen, as editor of the *Monthly Letter* of the Association, spoke of the help Mr. Conder had given to that department of the work, both in encouraging the editor and in contributing to the magazine articles of a sound and practical character. He trusted that while away from them he would continue to contribute to the magazine.

Mr. A. R. King bore testimony to Mr. Conder's devotion to the cause of the Y. M. C. A., and to his self-denying labours on its behalf. What struck him most was the personal attention which Mr. Conder gave the young men. He always had a hearty welcome for strangers, and took especial interest in soldiers and sailors. Going to meetings and speaking were all very well, but if they were not accompanied by the spirit of love such as that Mr. Conder had manifested, they were but as sounding brass and tinkling cymbals. Their retiring president had lived an unselfish existence and had been the means of blessing to many young men.

Mr. Morris said that for the past quarter-of-a-century Mr. Conder had been so identified with Christian and philanthropic work of all kinds, that he had become almost an institution in the city, but they in the Y. M. C. A. felt that he specially belonged to them. As Mr. Hyne Smith told them when visiting India in Bombay the initials Y. M. C. A. meant "You meet Conder always." (Laughter.) Whatever department of the work it might be Mr. Conder was always ready with his presence and counsel to help it and stand by it. He was a thoroughly accessible president, and young men could always go to him and feel that he was not merely a patron but was a true friend, for there was no side about him. His sympathy did not end in word; he was always ready to help every good work with his material aid. They deeply felt his loss, but they had the consolation of knowing that the work would still go on, and when one worker went others were raised up, for it was God's work. If they only learned aught the lessons taught by the work and life of their retiring president, it was quite certain that the work would prosper.

Mr. Conder, who was warmly cheered on rising, remarked that he did not feel he deserved half of what had been said about him. He had no fear whatever that the Association would not go on in his absence; indeed, in some ways it was a good thing for the leaders to go away for a time, so as to bring other men to the front. He thanked God that there were large numbers of young men scattered about the world who had been greatly helped by the Bombay Association. They had heard his voice many times, but he wanted to say this—that the Association would fail in its aim if it was not the means of bringing young men to Christ. He wished them all God-speed, and hoped that if he was permitted to return it would be his happiness to see many of those before him actively assisting in the great work of the Association. He wished them health and happiness and real growth in spiritual life. (Cheers.)

The meeting closed with singing "God be with us till we meet again," and prayer offered by the Rev. A. H. Crane.

CAPTAIN WIGGINS, the indomitable Arctic explorer expects to sail from the Tyne Dock soon. His departure having been delayed by the necessity for chartering a second steamer, owing to the large number of applications which have been made for space in the Lorna Doone. The captain's crew will include Mr. Harry Lister, who is being sent out by the owners to establish an agency at Yeneseisk, and many of those who went to Siberia in the ill-fated Stjernen. The captain and his party are expected home in December next.

IT is reported that the Count Tolstoi's favourite doctrine of non-resistance to evil has made converts in a country where, as a French paper remarks, its application would appear to be singularly difficult. This is in the region of Kars, in Asia Minor, where a certain number of the inhabitants (so the Russian paper, the *Sviet*, reports) have solemnly bound themselves to abjure force, and in token thereof broken their weapons. The interest of the experiments consists largely of the fact that the neighbourhood abounds in Kurdish brigands, who have not hitherto shown the slightest inclination to respect the Christian virtue of meekness, or, indeed, to appreciate any argument but the revolver. The test is certainly a crucial one, as Count Tolstoi himself, we are sure, will admit.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE strength of the Chitral Field Force on the 20th instant was nominally 15,137; but the Bedfordshire and East Lancashire Regiments were then *en route* to India. The total number on the sick list at that date was 552, of whom 270 were British.

THE Headquarters of the troops occupying the Tochi Valley are to be moved from Boya to Miran Shah. The garrisons of Wano, Kajuri Kach and other posts on the Gomul line are to be provisioned to the end of December, as there is no intention of reducing them.

No further news has been received regarding the threatened disturbance at Bahrein in the Persian Gulf. The presence of two British gunboats may possibly check hostile demonstration against the Bahrein Chief.

THE work on the Pamir boundary is almost finished, the Anglo-Russian Commissioners having reached the banks of the Aksu, which locally bears the name of the Aktash river. They have to settle a point, near Aktash village, where the junction of the boundary with Chinese territory shall be made. The Commission should be able to break up this week.

THE annual report on the Kachin frontier has been published. It says the continued misconduct of the Sana Kachins, from beyond the administrative border, has rendered necessary the consideration of punitive measures. Questions have been raised as to the rate of tribute, the levy of tolls on trade routes, and the obligation of the Kachins to maintain roads in the hills. These points will be considered by the Chief Commissioner at Bhamo next month. The report commends the services of Messrs. George and Todd Naylor, Deputy Commissioners, with Messrs. Chapman, Rae, Hertz, Godber and Duff, Political Officers, and Captains Eck, Fischer, Sillery, Lieutenants Stanton, Nethersole, Chesney, Domenichetti, Prendergast, Howard and Palaeologus of the Military Police.

WITH reference to the report that the Travancore Government has decided to abolish the cardamom monopoly, against which the planting community has been agitating for years past, the *Western Star* states that although the Government contemplated the abolition of the monopoly, it has been strongly advised against giving effect to its intention, as it would be practically impossible to assess each holding correctly. It would therefore be the source of regular loss to the Government, and this, our contemporary learns, has been satisfactorily explained to H. H. the Maharajah. The cardamom gardens were all surveyed last year, and a regular assessment will be fixed on each holding, which, it is expected, will amount to the average income obtained by the Government from this source.

THE picturesque P. W. D. bungalow on the Ravi near the bridge of boats at Lahore is now apparently doomed. The current of the river is now set dead against the bank on which it is built, and although the Public Works Department has driven in piles and taken other precautions, the sweeping away of the bungalow and also—it is to be feared—the little bazaar behind it is merely a question of time.

THE Mahomedans have subscribed amongst themselves a considerable sum of money for the purpose of starting a flour mill in Delhi. The object is to provide *atta*, the standard food of the country, for the poor of their persuasion at cost price. The site has been selected, and the work of building will shortly commence. The mills will, when ready, be worked by a committee of Mahomedans who will undertake to issue the produce without any profit to the poorer classes.

THE Kulu valley may be said to be divided into three distinct regions of rainfall, the lower valley including Sultanpur, having the medium rainfall; from a point above Sultanpur to about two miles north of Katrain, the fall is distinctly lighter, not more than two-thirds in ordinary years, by far the heaviest fall being in the Manali and Jagatsukh *Kothis*, at the head of the valley, where there is no rain guage, but the fall is probably nearly double that of the lower valley.

FOR the murder of the six unfortunate bullock-drivers, who were cut up in camp at Khar on Saturday night, four of them being killed on the spot, three villages were fined Rs. 1,000 each.

THIRTY-ONE cases of foot and mouth disease were lately discovered amongst the cattle at Darjiling, but prompt measures were taken, and up to this only two cases have been fatal.

THE new military barracks at Lebong are garrisoned by 100 men of the Manchester Regiment under command of Captain Bertram and Lieutenants Menzies and Stanesfield; they reached Darjeeling [illegible] Surgeons, Marshall and Snarples, have been added to the strength of the Jellapahar Depot in consequence of Lebong being garrisoned. As soon as other quarters are ready they will be filled.

A SLIGHT amount of rain has fallen over the dry districts of Upper Burma during the past week, which, though perhaps occurring too late to prevent the loss of standing crops, will be beneficial to pasturage. On Wednesday, the 21st, the total fall of rain at Yamethin and Mandalay since the beginning of June was only [illegible] inches, while last year the total up to the same date was 16 and 15 inches respectively. Since the 21st rain has fallen at Yamethin on three occasions, the total to-day, the 27th, having increased to 8·10 inches. Rain has fallen in Mandalay on four occasions, the amount on the 25th being 1¼ inches, and the seasonal total having increased to 10¼ inches on the same date. On the 27th of last year both Yamethin and Mandalay had received since June 1st 17¼ inches, so that the fall this year is much behind that of last monsoon.

THE captain of the ship Champion from Mauritius reports that Mr. Harris, chief officer of the vessel, committed suicide by throwing himself overboard two days out from Mauritius.

THE experience of the Central Provinces for last year, as recorded in the annual chronicles of the administration, writes an up-country paper, brings out in remarkable prominence the value of railways as a protection against famine and distress. The districts of Saugor and Damoh had a very narrow escape of the former, and certainly suffered considerably from the latter. The outturn of nearly all kinds of grain was throughout the Provinces, except in Chhattisgharh, exceptionally poor: rust attacked the wheat, which only gave a one-anna crop; linseed fared as badly, and gram was not very much better. It might reasonably have been expected that these conditions would have been followed by a general rise in prices. But in point of fact the prices of food-grains were in most districts not perceptibly higher than in the previous year, and were in some instances perceptibly lower. Even in Saugor the rise in price of wheat and gram never approached famine limit, and it was only in Damoh, where there is no railway, and where the roads in the rains offer difficulties to cart traffic, that prices rose rapidly as soon as the monsoon broke. The cause universally ascribed for this low level of prices, notwithstanding the poor harvest of the year, are the almost entire absence of demand for grain for export to Europe, and the great facilities for import afforded by the Bengal-Nagpur and Indian Midland Railway systems. Large supplies were sent to Balaghat and Jubbulpore from Chhattisgarh, the newly opened granary of Central India: and Saugor and Damoh were replenished from the N.-W. P. and the Punjab where the wheat crop had been unusually plentiful. Mr. Woodburn is justified in concluding, that the surest and most practically beneficial method of creating a famine insurance fund, is to invest capital in the extension of railways. Any procrastination in this direction on the part of the Government of India is a very unwise policy, when we are assured that it was the railways which saved the Central Provinces from what might have been severe and prolonged distress. As it was, the condition of the agricultural classes was one of considerable hardship: large quantities of gold and silver ornaments were disposed of in order to raise money, and money-lenders did a large business. Wheat as a general article of diet was given up by even the better classes of cultivators, who had to be contented with an inferior grain. The Government gave liberal assistance in tiding over the bad times by suspending the Government revenue, and in the way of *takavi* advances. A good season will soon put matters on a satisfactory footing, but when that is coming is in the lap of fate.

IF, writes a contemporary, Mr. Caine, in his enforced leisure from Parliamentary duties, ever condescends to read Indian administration reports, he will find some pleasant intelligence in the Excise Report of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for 1894-95, just published. Up to the year 1891-92, the Excise Revenue of the Berars had been increasing fairly steadily, till, according to the Report for that year, the amount realised was Rs. 17¼ lakhs. Since then there have been falls every year, the amount realised having been—

in 1892-93 16,68,654
in 1893-94 15,71,983
and in 1894-95 14,13,886

The primary cause of the decrease appears to me a spirit of unrest raised by the partial introduction into the Berars in 1892-93 of the Bombay, or central distillery system. Mr. Caine and his school will doubtless hope that this cause will continue to operate, and the Government revenue fall still lower. But there is another cause in operation which cannot be looked upon with the same complacency; the Commissioner of Berar thinks the falling off is also due to the impoverishment of the poor classes, who are the chief consumers, owing to a succession of indifferent agricultural seasons. As this second cause is also put forward by the Conservator of Forests under this Administration in explanation of the falling off in the local demand for forest produce, it is probably sufficiently serious.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

THERE was a large attendance of officers and gunners of the Volunteer Artillery Corps and their friends of both sexes at the Town Hall, last night, on the occasion of the annual distribution of prizes. The organ platform was decorated with evergreens and bunting, and on a large table the prize-cups were neatly arranged. In former years this annual function had taken place at the headquarters of No. 2 Company in Mazagon, but on this occasion it was decided to take a leaf from the book of the Rifle Volunteers, and have the ceremony performed in the Town Hall, thereby enabling the distribution to be graced by the attendance of ladies, and to be followed up by a dance. Another reason for the change is that as No. 1 Company is now far larger than No. 2 (the figures being 160 odd against 100) it was only right that the convenience of the majority should be consulted. Many members of the Corps live in Colaba, so that the Town Hall is far more central for the prize-distribution than the Nesbit Road Headquarters. The experiment of holding the distribution in the Town Hall was so successful that we have no doubt that it will be repeated in future years, for the Commandant, Major Roughton, always takes care to adhere to any change, which proves to be popular amongst the members of the Corps. Major Roughton presided at the gathering and, very fittingly, Colonel French, of the Royal Artillery, performed the ceremony of handing the cups and other prizes to the winners of the company, sub-divisional, association, class-firing and other competions.

In opening the proceedings Major Roughton, who was received with cheers, explained that all the prizes could not be distributed that evening as the medals ordered out from home had not yet arrived. But he hoped that arrangements would be made in future to obviate such delays by having the medals struck in India. With regard to the prize list he explained that the past year saw the institution of the carbine meeting, and he was glad to say that the public came cheerfully forward to give prizes, to this meeting, without withdrawing their support from the Rifle Corps. The subdivisional carbine competition had been again won by Sergeant Pinder's team, who had now taken it four years in succession. Brigadier-General Gatacre, who had been doing such good service for his Queen and country in Chitral—(cheers)—had presented to them a most magnificent cup to be competed for under conditions analogous to those of the Volunteer Artillery competition at Shoeburyness. It was a company competition, the teams in each case being the picked men of the two respective companies. It had been won by No. 1 Company, under Sergeant Pinder, the senior sergeant of the Corps—(cheers)—who had practically won the whole of the competitions, though with different teams. (Renewed cheers.)

In rising to give away the prizes, Colonel French, C.M.G., R.A., said that he was very pleased to get an invitation to be present, and assist them by distributing the prizes that evening. He was able to see that good work had been put in by the Bombay Volunteer Artillery. (Cheers.) He had been personally connected for many years with the auxiliary corps in Australia, the Colonies, and he was pleased to find that the Volunteers here were quite equal to their contemporaries abroad. He was sure that Major Roughton had taken the greatest possible interest in the work of the corps, from the fact of the increased attendance at parades since last inspection. (Cheers.) During the year they had had an officer from the Regulars as Adjutant, and they would agree with him when he said that Lieut. Peele took the greatest interest in the welfare of the Corps. (Cheers.) He was glad to hear that the numbers of each company were steadily increasing. This being so it was necessary that they should have the services of an intelligent gunner, as a great deal had to be learned before proficiency could be attained in regard to the methods adopted in laying and pointing guns. He hoped that every member of that corps would make himself worthy of his Regiment. (Cheers.) He congratulated Sergeant Pinder, in having to take away quite a load of prizes, and he was pleased that the Sergeant was going to be so handsomely rewarded for the hard and valuable work he had done for his Corps during the past year. (Renewed cheers.)

The following prizes were then distributed by the gallant Colonel:—

SPOON COMPETITIONS AND PRIZES GIVEN BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON FOR CLASS-FIRING.

Sergt.-Major A. G. Warburton, 9 Spoons and Rs. 10; Gunner E. G. Campbell, 8 Spoons, Rs. 25, 2 Warner Cup Medals and 2nd prize trained Volunteers' course, Rs. 25; Bombr. H. O. Coates, 6 Spoons and Rs. 15; Sergt.-Instr. J. R. Owens, Warner Cup Medal, 6 Spoons and Rs. 10; Gunner J. A. Heckey, 5 Spoons and Rs. 5; Gunner G. H. Phillips, 5 Spoons Rs. 10, and 3rd prize trained Volunteers' course, Rs. 15; Sergt. W. H. Jackson, 3 Spoons and Rs. 5; Gunner W. Thomson, 4 Spoons and Rs. 10; Gunner C. Worman, 2 Spoons; Gunner A. Bond, 2 Spoons; Gunner, J. Eakin, 2 Spoons and Rs. 4; Gunner R. W. Pennington, 2 Spoons and 1st prize trained Volunteers' course, Rs. 50; Gunner R. Wood, 2 Spoons; Bombr. H. J. Illsly, 2 Spoons; Gunner A. Ross, 2 Spoons; Gunner P. E. Flower, 1 Spoon; Gunner A. Quinney, 1 Spoon, and 2nd prize Recruit's course, Rs. 10; Gunner N. Catchpole, 1 Spoon; Gunner B. Robbins, 1 Spoon; Gunner G. V. Evans, 1 Spoon; Gunner W. Griffin, 1 Spoon; Bombr. H. B. Wyllie, 1 Spoon; Gunner G. F. Hesketh, 1 Spoon and Rs. 5; Bombr. F. H. Blodwell, [illegible] Spoon; Gunner G. B. Harman, 1 Spoon; Hony. Mbr. W. Massey, 1 Spoon; Gunner W. McCormack, 1 spoon; Gunner J. Wegnall, 1 spoon; Gunner J. D. Fraser, 1 spoon; Sergt. W. Zurhorst, 1 Spoon; Lieut. L. Penny, 1 Spoon; Gunner A. Hullar, first prize Recruit's course, Rs. 25.

B. V. A. CARBINE MEETING.

Gunner E. G. Campbell, 1st prize in Match I, Cup presented by W. W. Glenn, Esq., and 1st prize in Match 11, Cup presented by Messrs. Treacher and Co.; Gunner W. Thomson, 2nd prize in Match I. Rs. 25, 3rd prize in Match VI. Rs. 10, and 3rd prize in Match VIII. Cup presented from funds; Gunner G. H. Phillips, 3rd prize in Match I. Rs. 15; Bombr. F. H. Blodwell, 4th prize in Match I., Rs. 10, 2nd prize in Match IV. Rs. 11-11, and 2nd prize in Match V., Rs. 19-8; Gunner G. V. Evans, 2nd prize in Match II., Rs. 25, 1st prize in Match III. Cup presented by Messrs. Dunnett and Co. and 2nd prize in Match VI. Rs 15; Bombr. G. Hesketh, 3rd prize in Match II, Rs. 15; Gunner G. B. Harman, 4th prize in Match II., Rs. 10; Gunner R. W. R. Pennington, 2nd prize in Match III., Silver Cigarette Case presented by Messrs Hamilton and Co., and 1st prize in Match VI., Highland Cup presented by William Teacher and Co., and Rs. 25; Gunner J. Eakin, 3rd prize in Match III, Rs. 20 and 2nd prize in Match VII. Rs. 14-4; Gunner F. McCormack, 4th prize in Match III. Rs. 10; Sergt. D. Pinder, 1st prize in Match IV., a Cup presented by the Gunners; Gunner A. Bond, 1st prize in Match V., Rs. 45-8. Hony. Member W. Massey, 1st prize in Match VII, Rs. 28-12; Sergt. W. H. Jackson, 1st prize in Match VIII, Silver waiter, presented by Major G. Roughton; Gunner W. Griffin, 2nd prize in Match VIII-Cup, presented by Hony. Member W. Massey.

LADIES' NOMINATION.

Gunner Catchpole, nominated by Mrs. Davey, 1st prize, cheque Rs. 50, presented by Marcks and Co.; Sergt. W. H. Jackson, nominated by Miss Wood, 2nd prize, Scent tantalus; Gunner J. A. Hickey, nominated by Mrs. Price, 3rd prize, pair of binoculars.

SUBDIVISIONAL CARBINE COMPETITION.

Prize—Mr. Carter's Cup and gold and silver medals (presented by Sergt. Pinder) to the two highest individual scores.

Won by No. 1 Subdivision No. 1 Company:—Sergt. D. A. Pinder, Bombr. F. H. Blodwell, Gunners J. A. Hickey, N. Catchpole, and A. Bond: total score; 301 winners of the Cup, fourth consecutive year.

	Score.
Gold Medal, Gunner E. G. Campbell	75
Silver Medal, Gunner R. W. R. Pennington.	74

No. 4.—Cup presented by Brigadier-General W. F. Gatacre, D.S.O., for service practice from the 10' R.M.L. Gun—Inter Company competition.

Won by No. 1 Company with the following team:—Sergt. D. A. Pinder, Gun Captain; Gunner B. Robins, Gun Layer; Gunner J. A. Hickey, No. 2; Gunner J. Eakin, No. 3; Gunner N. Catchpole, No. 4; Gunner A.G. Brummel, No. 5; Gunner C. F. Spencer No. 6; Bombardier B.O. Coates, No. 7; Gunner J. A. Braudon, No. 8; Gunner F. Hogan, No. 9; and Bombardier J. P. Allan, No. 10.

No. 5.—Wheal Cup sub-divisional competition for drill on the 1" R.M.L. Gun. Cup to winning team, Gold medals to each man of winning team and silver medals to each of second team. (Medals presented by the Officers of the Corps.)

Won by No. 1 sub-divison, No. 1 Company.—Sergt. D.A. Pinder, Gun-Captain; Bombardier F. H. Blodwell, Gun Layer; Gunner J. A. Hickey, No. 2; Gunner J. Eakin, No. 3; Gunner N. Catchpole, No. 4; Sergeant J. A. Geddes, No. 5; Bombardier J. P. Allan, No. 6; Gunner D. C. Gillespie, No. 7; Gunner A. J. McMullen, No. 8; Gunner G. [illegible]ridge, No. 9; and Gunner C. E. Phillimore, No. 10. Gunner A. Bond (Supernumerary).

2nd Team,—No. 4 Subdivision No. 2 Company.—Sergt. D. Moffat, Gun-Captain; Sergt. W. F. Zurhorst, Gun-Layer; Gunner J. D. Fraser, No. 2; Gunner F. G. Ross, No. 3; Gunner W. Thomson, No. 4; Gunner C. Ashdown, No. 5; Gunner F. D. McAlpin, No. 6; Bombr. H. B. Wyllie, No. 7; Gunner F. G. McCormack, No. 8; Bombr. J. E. P. White, No. 9; Bombr. T. Reed, No. 10; Gunner E. Edwards (Supernumerary.)

Subdivisional squad drill and guard mounting competition.—1st prize Rs. 100 presented by the officers; and 2nd prize Rs. 50, presented by the officers. 1st prize won by No. 1 Subdivision No. 1 Company.—Sergt. D. A. Pinder, Bombr. F. H. Blodwell, Bombr. J. P. Allan, Gunners A. Bond, C. E. Phillimore, J. A. Hickey, J. Eakin, N. Catchpole, C. Gowthorne, G. F. Davey, and E. H. Stewart.

2nd Prize won by No. 2 Subdivision No. 2 Company.—Sergt. W. H. Jackson, Corpl. W. [illegible], Bombr. G. Hesketh, Br. H. B. Wyllie, Gunners W. B. Lord, A. C. Bowack, G. H. Phillips, J. E. Killeen, A. E. Pinsent, J. Mosley and J. Boon.

At the conclusion of the interesting ceremony of the distribution of prizes, Major Roughton proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Colonel French for having taken the trouble to specially come down from Poona and be present to distribute the prizes. The vote being passed by acclamation, Colonel French, in replying to the compliment, said it was quite a pleasure to be present on such an interesting occasion, and specially as he was always ready and willing to further the interest of Artillery Corps.

The party then adjourned to the refreshment room, and having taken light refreshment, commenced dancing, which was continued with unabated zest until four o'clock this morning.

HAVING decided not to oppose Mr. Gully's re-election as Speaker, Mr. Balfour has evidently determined that he shall be the representative of the whole House, and not of one party only. He has therefore requested Sir John Mowbray to propose him. With the exception of Mr. Villiers, Sir John has been longer in the House than any other member, having first entered it in 1853. He is a typical Conservative, and Mr. Balfour could not have made a better selection as a representative of that party. Mr. Gully will be seconded by Mr. John Ellis, who, in his way, is equally representative of Radicalism.

BOWLING AND BATTING.

DR. W. G. GRACE's batting says a writer in the New Review has so completely overshadowed his bowling that people hardly realise the fact that for years he was one of the most successful bowlers in England. The word successful is an apt description—is more correct a term, perhaps, than the word good. He had a most ungainly action: he stooped a good deal with a slow run, flopped up to the crease, extended a gigantic right arm with the fingers downwards, and delivered quite a slow ball without much variety of pace, but with an infinite variety of pitch. He used to bowl good length balls outside the off stump to batsmen rather fond of a plunge for a catch; and if the wicket was at all inclined to kick, he would not hesitate to bowl long hops on to the off, and trust to the agility of his brother E. M. to bring off a catch at point. His was the most tempting bowling to hit at, but he seemed to have his field well placed, and in one famous match against Notts he got seventeen wickets for eighty-nine runs; he put two fields at deep square leg, and deliberately bowled a series of balls just short of a half-volley on the batsmen's legs, and was rewarded by five victims; and he actually got seven wickets in seventeen balls for no run. The renowned Richard Daft was captain of Notts: he lectured his men severely for their folly, but he hit his second ball exactly where Gilbert was standing at deep square leg, and he was out for 0." The ball, of course, came from a great height, and to a spectator used often to look like a half-volley; but the batsmen were continually misjudging the length and the direction, and certain players, notably Ephraim Lockwood, were often out leg before to it. One can see the bowler now, looking like some unearthly being—the great black beared crowned with the Marylebone cap, the big stooping figure: it may be after knocking the bowling all over the field a few hours before—apparently delivering the ball like some impotent creature and making one think of the Latin quotation *parturiunt montes*: till you noticed that the batsman was equally deceived with yourself, and, mistaking a goodish length ball on the leg stump, delivered from a great height and at the end of a very long arm, for a half-volley off the wicket, hit hard at it, and was given out "leg before"! It was the great height that the ball was delivered from that made the Doctor's bowling difficult; and whether from the general sort of respect that his personality created in the minds of young professionals, or from some other cause, it is certain that among the professionals he was a very deadly bowler. Originally, that is to say thirty years ago, he was quite a medium pace bowler; but, like many other bowlers of that date, notably Alfred Shaw, he became quite slow. Now, facts are stubborn things, and statistics prove that in the thirteen years ending 1886 W. G. Grace took one thousand five hundred and twenty-four wickets at an average of about sixteen runs per wicket!

This is an age of revolutions in style. W. G. Grace began his cricket in the days when it was very rare for a ball to be wilfully pulled; when there was always a long stop to fast bowling, and a long leg; when in consequence of an occasional bumping and shooting ball, the bowling was kept shorter than it is now, too short, in fact, to drive, and as a consequence there was no deep field; when W. G. himself never pulled and seldom tried anything like a slog. What then, it may be asked, are the characteristics of W. G.'s style? The true definition is that it is a style of power and judgment, not of elegance. Grace never was what may be called a stylish bat in the sense that Daft, Alfred Lubbock, A. P. Lucas, and Lionel Palairet were, and are, stylish bats. He does not hit with the wrist with that beautiful appearance of ease and strength which is the test of wrist play. When he makes a big hit he puts the whole of his massive frame into the stroke: shoulders, back, and arms—there is as it were a general movement and upheaval in a man of colossal size and strength. A large proportion of his runs, even when he was in his prime, never consisted of hits in the common sense of the word: he placed and pushed the ball with the full face of the bat and sixteen or seventeen stone of physical strength behind it. To fast bowling it was impossible to place the field in such a manner as to prevent him from run-getting; his judgment of length was as perfect as his timing of pace; while no cricketer in any age ever possessed one-half the capacity for placing the ball that he has even to this day. But there is not now, and never has been, elegance of style in his batting. To bowlers like J. C. Shaw, Morley, Howitt, all fast left-hand, you could not put your short leg anywhere to any purpose: Grace was bound to get the ball past somehow. He could cut, too, and some people may say that if he could cut he must be a good wrist player. This is not true: it is possible to cut not mainly with the wrist, but with the whole arm and body, provided that the ball be timed to perfection, and a more perfect timer of balls than the Doctor never lived. You very seldom at any time in his career saw him play right forward to the ball, almost lying down to reach it: he always seemed to play on the crease, neither back nor forward. In his prime it was hopeless to try fast bowling at him: he was far more likely to get out to a second-rate slow bowler than to the best fast bowler in England, and the bowlers of all others that appeared to puzzle him most were Peate and Southerton. Spofforth used to do the same, but more with his slow ball than his fast; and it was quite in the orders of things that the greatest bowler who ever lived should puzzle the greatest batsman.

A BOY PREACHER.

[illegible] in-the-word boy-preacher has recently come into the fore. His name is Ray York, and his age thirteen. He began to exhort tots and urchins when he was six years old. Ordinarily he conducts himself like a child, but put him in a pulpit and he astonishes the greybeards. He is very reservedwith reference to his preaching, and gives out puzzling and odd answers to questions. He has a rather spirituelle appearence. He searches the Scriptures diligently, but has read very little of church doctrine. All around, then, it would not require much tension of credulity and stretch of imagination to hold up Ray as something more than natural.

In a recent interview with a reporter, Ray told how he preached his first real sermon.

"I was attending meetings at Knob Noster," replied the prodigy. "Brother Mitchell, the pastor, asked me to talk to the children, and they came by the hundreds. Then Brother Mitchell said they couldn't see me, and put me in the pulpit. I preached thirty minutes."

"Yes," broke in his mother, "he talked earnestly for ten minutes and then broke down and cried. After he had his cry, poor little fellow, he went on and preached beautifully!"

Ray smiled benignly and continued—"Then I preached there several times. That was in February last year. Since then I have preached in Leavenworth and at St. Joseph. There were sixty-eight additions to the Savannah Avenue and Wyatt Park Churches at St. Joseph during the revival. I preached all by myself one week."

"What sort of people are most easily converted?"

"The worst," replied Ray, quickly.

"How about good, moral people?"

"They are the hardest to reach. They think their morality will save them. Morality and good works will save no one." Ray looked at the reporter with mischief sparkling in his black eyes.

"Do you believe that the persons who are converted receive the Holy Spirit as in Pentecostal days?" said the reporter, to give Ray a big doctrinal question.

"Well," said the boy, slowly and seriously, "they do, but not in the measure of the early Christians. But they ought to."

"When are children fit for religion?"

"Some at five years, some ten, some fifteen, and some not at fifty years of age," answered Ray, sharply.

"What do you mean by that?"

"I mean when they come to know the difference between right and wrong."

Now, that sort of ready reply to big questions shows that Ray is no ordinary lad. He is either a child of real inspiration, or a remarkable bright little chap. He has had an educational training in the public schools, and attended high school last winter. He is well posted in matters of worldly interest. The other day a little schoolmate, who has often smiled at the boy preacher, was asked what he thought of him:

"Not much," replied the blue-eyed damsel. "He scared his teacher awfully, and I don't like him for that. But he's awfully smart, though!"

Ray takes very kindly to baseball and other healthy out-door games. He's no prude. He has a mind of his own, too. He has had to be spanked more than once for disobeying his parents, but once let him get into a pulpit, and you easily forget that it is a small boy who is talking.

A REIGN OF BRIGANDS.

A CORRESPONDENT at Sofia writes under date of July 29:—

"Brigandage in Macedonia is one of the most terrible afflictions, I should say, of all that the inhabitants endure. For example, last winter the villagers, both Christian and Moslem, of the district west of Skofia, in Macedonia, held up their hands day and night in prayer to Heaven for snow so that they might sleep one night without terror for their lives. Again, from Tetovo to Prizrend to Skofia is eight hours over the mountain. In winter it is impassable because of snow, and in summer because of brigands. In order to journey that [illegible] hours the Tetovo people first go eight hours by horse to Skofia. After spending the night here they go three hours by rail to Veriscovitch, and thence eleven hours by horse to Prizrend. In the summer of 1894 a brigand chief pillaged a village near Prilep, until the whole population, men, women, and children, came into the city in doleful procession to pray the Kamaikam for protection. He turned them over to the tender mercies of the Vali, Faik Pacha, at Monastir. Of course nothing was done. A good part of the villagers remained, living on charity, in Prilep till this spring, when a band of eight went out with a vow to kill this brigand. By mistake, or in self-defence, they shot a Turk or two, with the result that most of those who had returned to the village were arrested, and also many Prilep Bulgarians. Brigands go free, and those who fight them are imprisoned.

"While speaking of Prilep, I may say that forty people from there and thirty from villages near were recently marched to Monastir with iron collars around their necks, their hands rigidly handcuffed, and chains on their legs. Among them was the Deacon of the Orthodox Church, a refined, delicate man, an able preacher, who has translated into Bulgarian Luthardt's 'Defence of Christianity.' When arrested he asked, 'what have I done?' 'Ah, you have nephews who are rebel sympathisers,' was the answer.

"At one place in Dobra the brigands have established a regular toll system, as if they were Government officials, with a fixed charge for every passing beast of burden. A few years ago the Government tried to make a road up through the outlaws' retreat. The brigands refused to permit that road to be made, as they knew it would spoil their trade. A detachment of troops was sent up. The outlaws barricaded themselves, and war was imminent. Before coming to blows, however, both sides furiously telegraphed to Constantinople appeal and counter-appeal. At last his Majesty telegraphed to his troops to let the brigands alone. This is authentic, and well known in Macedonia."

THE SEMI-CENTENNIAL OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE regular meeting of the Board of Trustees for April occurred on the 10th of the month, exactly fifty years from the date of the election of the first Board. In order to mark in a becoming manner so important an epoch in the Company's history, the heads of departments and the oldest employes of the Company were invited to meet the Trustees and Officers at Luncheon, at 2 o'clock, p.m., April 10th, 1895, at the Lawyers' Club, in the Equitable building, 120 Broadway. Others present were Messrs. Wm. L. Hill, Manager at St. Louis, and David Burke, Chief Agent and Trustee for Canada. The banqueting-room was handsomely decorated for the occasion, a large flower-piece behind the President's table showing the name of the Company and the dates, 1845 and 1895. On the second page of the menu appeared the names of the first President and first Trustees, side by side with those of the present time; while the fourth page contained the first annual report and a summary of the Company's receipts and expenditures from 1845 to 1895.

Luncheon over, President McCall addressed the assembled company as follows:—

Fifty years ago to-day, four men—Caleb S. Woodhull, Wm. V. Brady, Herman W. Childs and Joseph B. Nones—met at No. 3 Nassau Street, in this city, to organize an insurance company. They had a charter which authorized them to do life, fire, marine and inland transportion insurance. They had a little over $50,000 in subscription notes. They had applications for over $300,000 of insurance, but they had not one cent of cash capital, and the money which paid the expenses of organization was borrowed. They elected twenty trustees and three inspectors to preside at the next annual election, certified theirs minutes and adjourned. Their names do not occur again in the records of the Company as either trustees or officers. They did their work and went their way unmindful of the influences they had set in operation for the benefit of mankind. Of the board of trustees elected on that day, the gentlemen now before me are the legal successors, and the Company which was then given legal existence, is to-day the possessor of over $162,000,000 in valid securities, and has upon its books the names of 286,000 policy-holders. In view of such a record, whom shall we congratulate—those who laid the foundations, those who built the superstructure by many years of labor, or those who, in the fullness of time, have entered into the labors of all who have gone before them? There is honor enough for all, but upon this day, which marks a half century of our corporate existence, I think it especially behooves us to remember those who gave the Company being, and who guided it through its early years. I propose, therefore, to read in your hearing the names of the first trustees of the Company, and I feel sure that among them the older members of the present board will recognize some whose names were familiar fifty years ago as representative men of the metropolis. They were as follows:

James Brown, Wm. H. Aspinwall, Henry W. Hicks, Thos. W. Ludlow, Leonard Suarez, Adam Norrie, Thomas B. Richards, John Cryder, Schuyler Livingston, Spencer S. Benedict, David A. Comstock, Aimer Reed, Albert Woodhull, Edward C. Center, Edward F. Sanderson, Prosper M. Wetmore, Richard Irvin, James Reyburn, Robert L. Taylor, Loring Andrews.

Of these men, Spencer S. Benedict, of Sioux City, Ia., who remained a trustee until 1851, and who, from 1849 to 1851, was vice-president of the company, is the only one now living. In response to an invitation to attend this meeting, he expressed great regret at his inability to be present.

The early struggles of the Company have often been recalled, but it may be unknown to those here present that as one time the State Comptroller was advised to close up its affairs. Permit me to read the official communication, which is now on file with the Insurance Department at Albany, and which, as I resurrected it years ago when I was connected with the State Government, brought a smile to my lips, as doubtless it will to yours:

"BROOKLYN, December 20, 1852.

"John C. Wright, State Comptroller, Albany, N. Y.

"Dear Sir: I wrote you on the 9th inst., and am at present without any reply. I have, however, in order to prevent the New-York Life Insurance Company from declaring another dividend without an examination into their affairs by themselves, sent a copy of the enclosed to each trustee. The Company must be saved, if possible, from ruin. Last year the losses, expenses and dividends amounted to more than their premiums. As soon as I hear from you I will write you more fully. "Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"(Sd.) Edmund Blunt."

Would that the writer of it could be present with us to-day to hear the tale of the Giant that was so weak a foundling.

The world into which this new Company was born fifty years ago was a very different world in many aspects from the world of to-day. New York City had a population of less than 400,000. But one steam railroad, the Harlem, entered it. There were but twenty-seven States in the Union, with a total population of about 20,000,000. There were less than 5,000 miles of railroad in the whole country, and the first iron rail was laid in that year. Chicago had about 10,000 inhabitants, San Francisco about 500, Minneapolis, St. Paul and Kansas City a few hundred, Omaha and Denver none. The first telegram had been sent less than a year before, and telephones, electric lights, steam elevators, sleeping cars and typewriting machines had not been thought of. James K. Polk had just been inaugurated President and had announced as the four great measures of his administration the reduction of the tariff, an independent treasury system, a settlement of the Oregon boundary question and the acquisition of California. Meanwhile the newspapers were discussing the question whether the annexation of Texas would cause war with Mexico. The expenditures of the United States Government in 1845 were less than $22,000,000. The slaveship Spitfire was condemned at Boston during the year, and among the first thousand policies written were persons of African descent who were held in bondage under the laws of the United States. But I will not continue the subject in illustration of the marvelous changes which fifty years have wrought. I will only add that we have in course of preparation by our Mr. Hudnut, a semi-centennial history of the Company, which we hope to publish soon, and which will show how closely linked the history of the Company has been with that of the country at large, and with what untiring labor and unceasing diligence its prosperity and growth have been promoted through half a century of time.

When the New-York Life was organized there were twelve American companies doing life insurance business and the new insurance in 1844 was about $3,000,000. Of these twelve companies nine are now in existence, but only four are taking new risks. These four are the Presbyterian Ministers Fund of Philadelphia, the New England mutual of Boston, the mutual life of New-York, and the Mutual Benefit of New Jersey. The new business of these companies in 1894 was about ninety times as great as that of all American companies in 1844. Forty-two companies of this country, on January 1, 1895, held $1,000,000,000 of assets. Their premium receipts from date of organization were $2,750,000,000, and they had paid during the same period to policy-holders $1,800,000,000. Colossal, indeed, are the figures that tell this tale, and the results of the great trust confided to their officers are unparalled in fable or fact. This Company has contributed nobly to it all, and as we recall the names of its presiding officers J. De Peyster Ogden, Aaron M. Merchant, Morris Franklin and William H. Beers, we recognize the talent and great ability of each of them in their respective terms of service. Let us not forget them in this hour of rejoicing, and as we think of what they have accomplished, give to their memories a tribute of sorrow and respect.—" New York News Letter."

THE COOLEST ACT OF HEROISM.

A GENTLEMAN who has travelled all over the world says that the coolest act of heroism that he ever witnessed was performed by a woman. He was driving on a hot summer day up a road out from the side of a mountain. On one side of him was a wall of rock; on the other side a precipice falling off to a valley, which was perhaps half a mile wide. Across the valley another road wound up another mountain, and on it, toiling upwards, he saw another team with a solitary occupant—a woman. Such mountain paths are not steep, but are rarely wide enough for two teams to pass, except in carefully prepared spots.

The two teams were crawling slowly upward. In the peculiar clearness of the atmosphere, and the utter stillness of a Californian canon, both sight and sound carry far.

All at once the gentleman's ear was struck by a strange noise falling upon the quiet—quick and sharp. He listened; it came from across the canon; and turning he saw to his horror tearing down the ascent at full gallop a pair of powerful horses attached to a heavy wagon, such as the Mexican use to draw wood in. Down they came, straight in the path of which the woman was driving. A moment more and sudden destruction would be upon her. The gentleman opened his lips to cry out. Half a mile of valley separated him from the woman. He could only sit frozen with horror, and with eyes glued to the opposite hillside, awaiting the end.

The woman had stopped her team and sat as if petrified. It was impossible to turn round or even to turn out. If she did nothing, it was because nothing could be done.

Suddenly, to his unutterable amazement, the watcher saw the woman rise deliberately in her seat, raise her arm, and fire. There was a flash, a puff of smoke, a report, and simultaneously the outer of the two frenzied horses stumbled, fell, and pitched headlong, dragging his companion and the waggon over into the gorge below.

All this had passed in a flash. The watcher stupefied and gasping, sat gazing at the valley, into the depths of which the mad vision had disappeared. Then he looked at the mountain opposite. The narrow road was perfectly free, the air was still as before, the silence unbroken, and the team with the solitary woman was quietly winding up the road again. The man, too resumed his climb, but with an indelible picture burnt upon his brain.

Who the woman was he never knew. A pioneer, and a mother of pioneers, probably, whose frontier life had made her familiar with danger and swift in emergencies. An instant's decision, the trembling of a hand, would have been fatal; but both brain and hand were under absolute control. In nine cases out of ten it is not the danger which kills us, but we, who—cowardly commanders of ourselves—lay down our arms and succumb without a struggle.

THE telephone and the electric light have been the subjects of serious discussion by the Sacred Congregation of Bishops and Regulars in Rome. Asked whether the installation of the telephone in a convent might be permitted, the Congregation decided affirmatively, with the double stipulation, however, that the apparatus should only be used on "grave occasions," and that the communications should only be made in the presence of two of the sisters. Regarding the employment of the electric light in churches the Congregation decided that although it might be used for the illumination of the building it must not serve directly in the celebration of ceremonies strictly belonging to the act of worship. In other words, when a light is prescribed by the liturgy for any ceremony, candles are obligatory, and electricity is proscribed.

ROWLANDS KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes freckles, tan, sunburn, soothes and heals sting of insects; cures prickly heat, &c.; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery, for Rowlands' Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

A NEW MOVE IN IRELAND.

THE 'Irish Catholic and Nation,' the organ of Mr. Healy's party, indicates unmistakably that the standard of Repeal is to be raised by that faction, and that the alliance with the British Radicals is at an end. The "Irish Catholic" is edited by Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M. P., the father-in-law of Mr. T. M. Healy. It is intensely bitter against Radicalism. "Irishmen in Great Britain have," it says, "allowed themselves to be made mere catspaws of Secularistic Radicalism."

The article, which is one of unusual length, begins by repudiating the suggestion of the "Irish Times" (Conservative) that the 'Irish Catholic' was insincere in saying that the people of Ireland are determined to "stand firmly by the National demand for recognition of Ireland's right to self-government." It goes on to say—It is hard to believe that those in whose name the "Irish Times" speaks have counted up the sufferings, the losses, and the savage wrongs which Ireland has endured beneath a system of Government which lacks every claim to reverence, respect, or loyalty, which has ever won the fealty of humanity. Let us remind these, as well as those others in Great Britain whose badge they are not ashamed to wear in our midst to-day, what manner of cause it is Ireland defends, and what is the nature of the demand she proclaims most proudly and unhesitatingly in the very faces of those who delude themselves with the phantasy that the hour of complete triumph has nearly come.

Never was dream more baseless or unreal! Those who have voted down and rejected the Home Rule proposals which had been accepted by Ireland, and by which Ireland was prepared to loyally abide save, whether unwittingly or not, restored to our nation complete liberty of action. They have created a Nemesis for themselves! Without intending it, they have rendered us what may prove to be no small service. We stand now—thanks to their victory in England—as free and as unfettered by compact or agreement as in the days before Mr. Gladstone induced Mr Parnell to accept the scheme of Home Rule which the narrow and levelling tendencies of English Radicalism seemed to alone render feasible. We stand now where O'Connell stood! Our cause is the cause of O'Connell and of Grattan, and we are free—absolutely free—to proclaim the same demand as that which smote the ear of tyranny when

> In the name of all Ireland the Delegates swore—
> "We're suffered too long, and we'll suffer no more;
> Unconquered by force, we were vanquished by fraud;
> And now, in God's temple, we vow unto God
> That never again shall the Englishman bind
> His chains on our limbs, or his laws on our mind!"

Lord Salisbury and the Unionists of to-day see before them a nation restored to her original position, and free to press for the full settlement and recognition of her national rights. We confess we are not sorry for the fact—still less are we prepared to accept the theory that the liberty of action and of policy now given back to Ireland is of a nature which if availed of, will necessarily or at all create a more definite or prolonged hostility between England and herself than did that to which she was undoubtedly pledged and by which she was willing to abide until their own follies and the tactical skill of their enemies annihilated the political party in consort with whom it was devised and entered upon. The English Liberal party no longer exists. All that remains to represent it is a group of antagonistic nonentities, mainly Radicals and Secularists, owning scarcely a sympathy in common with our people. We are free, and that is the main point, and certainly if our words carry weight with our countrymen never again shall the folly prevail of permitting Ireland to be made the subject of experiment by doctrinaire Radical vivisectors whose sole idea of politics appears to be to try how many ancient institutions can be lopped off or destroyed without annihilating the Constitution of the realm. We take no puny or ignoble view of the destinies of Ireland; we have formed no narrow estimate of what constitutes the Irish Nation; we fix no provincial limits to the progress of that Nation, once united and resolved upon securing the vindication of its rights and the restoration of its prosperity. We hope for and believe in the possibility of such unity and such action because we are no advocates of the separation of class from class, nor do we believe that the true interests of peasant and patrician can ever be antagonistic. The current of events and the pressure of circumstances—events and circumstances which have come into being and created a wholly new situation despite the will of Ireland herself—have conferred on our people of all creeds and classes a freedom which, in the inscrutable ways of Divine Providence, may yet prove the means of securing for the achievement of her liberty even the aid and support of certain elements and sympathies which have had the greatest share in bringing about the destruction of an English party whose cause was cursed by an ever-increasing littleness of mind and an ever-increasing vulgarity of aspiration.

It is well, therefore, that the fact should be recognised, and that Irishmen themselves should be prompt to proclaim it, that the first result of the victory secured by Lord Salisbury and his friends is the demolition of the compact which set limits to the extent to which the National rights of this kingdom should be urged. We are free now, if we only choose, to claim, as Grattan claimed, recognition of the right of the King, Lords, and Commons of Ireland alone to make laws binding in this country. Ireland is once more free to seek the restoration in the fullest degree of her ancient Constitution enlarged by every popular alteration which since 1800 has modernised the Parliamentary system of Great Britain, and accompanied by the creation of a responsible Ministry—in one word Repeal, REPEAL! There is music in the word to stir the Irish heart, for the echoes of glorious and worthy conflict linger in its syllables. We speak for no dead land, for no cowed and trembling people. We view without fear the electoral results which have brought boasts loud [illegible]—should our National Councils so decide—our countrymen are to-day as ready as they ever were to renew the struggle for the restoration of their full rights which they have never foresworn, realising as they do the great truth which the whole history of their land and race has burned into every fibre of their being that:—

> They live, though crushed 'neath the despot's hand,
> Whose souls proclaim resistance.
> While they who move through a soulless land,
> Are dead, though they feign existence;
> Nor pomp nor place give a people life—
> They but live in the life of their nation;
> Then better the fate of eternal strife
> Than the peace of annihilation!

A FASHIONABLE FORTUNE-TELLER.

OF the many celebrities of the day, probably none is more unconventional than Mrs. Lee, the Gypsy of the Devil's Dyke, near Brighton. For the last twenty-six years this handsome representative of an ancient race has delineated the past and the present, and has foretold the future of those who have gone to consult her. Persons of all ages and all ranks have sought her counsel and advice, from those of princely station to those who have had to explain they were without the wherewithal to obtain the necessaries of life, and could therefore offer naught save thanks.

"Have many noted people come to see you?" I (a representative of *Black and White*) asked, with interest.

"Ah! I have had lots of them, but I can't remember half their names; besides, I seldom know who they are till afterwards, and then I sometimes find it difficult to distinguish one from another. I've told the fortunes of most of the Royalties, I believe, some time or other. I did a lot of them at the Grand Ice Carnival at the Albert Hall. I remember I told the Duchess of Fife she would marry her present husband. And the poor Duke of Clarence I told that as soon as he got engaged to be married, his end would be near. 'Marriage,' I said to him, 'will mean death to you.' Then there was Miss Dallas Yorke, now the Duchess of Portland. I said that she would marry a rich duke, who would be devoted to her, and that she would meet him at a railway station. She laughed well at the time, but it all came true; the first time she saw him was at a railway station, when she was travelling with her mother, and two years afterwards she was married to him."

"Who else can you remember?"

"Who else? Let me see. There were the Duke of Westminster—he is a nice gentleman—Madame Patti, Mr. Charles Wyndham—I've been at one of his big 'At Homes' in London—and Mr. Rothschild. Then there were Mdlle. Duse, Mrs. Langtry, Miss Cissie Loftus, Miss May Yohe, Miss Alma Stanley, Miss St. John, Lady Dunlo, Madame Vine, Mr. William Whiteley, Miss Mabel Love, and heaps of others. I told the fortunes of a number of the Moore and Burgess Minstrels the other day. Once two carriages and pairs drove up to my house in Melbourne Street, Brighton, with Mr. Gladstone and his party. They all had their fortunes told, and didn't they enjoy themselves!"

"Do you get many presents?"

"Lots and lots, dear. I can't tell you the things. I often get presents of money—from a five-pound note to a twenty-pound one. These are generally sent to me when the fortunes come true. I've had lots of rings given me. This one (indicating a handsome snake ring, set with magnificent diamonds) was given me only the other day by a captain and his lady. Once I received a lovely cream horse, and a foreign prince sent me a red silk umbrella with a carved ivory handle inlaid with gold. Then I have had love-birds, parrots, puppies, cats, and as for silk dresses, silk-embroidered shawls and so on, I can't tell you the number I've had. My house is full of presents."

THE SMARTEST MAN ON EARTH.

AN American contemporary gives the following picture of the German Emperor:—

There is a man who can write a song and sing it or play the music of it.

He is a yachtsman and an equestrian.

He can talk rapidly in five modern languages, and read both Greek and Latin.

He can play chess and poker.

He can paint pictures and criticise those of other artists.

He understands engineering and is an experimenter in electricity.

He is a theologian and has composed a prayer. He can command a ship or a regiment, a fleet or an army.

He can scare people.

He can make speeches that strike the world.

He is a horse-breeder and keeps a stud.

He can talk about the art of cookery.

He possesses a literary taste, and has read piles of books.

He is a friend of peasants and monarchs.

He is orthodox in religion.

He quaffs both beer and champagne.

He can teach editors how to run their papers, daily or weekly.

He thrums the guitar.

He is rich, and the father of a growing family, and a terror to his foes.

Yet he is only thirty-six years old.

There may be other interesting people in the world, but they pale their ineffectual fires in his presence, or at the mention of his name.

He is a scion of the House of Hohenzollern. He is the German Kaiser, Wilhelm II., who, since he was crowned, between six and seven years ago, has kept all his traits, talents, and powers on full display before the world and Bismarck.

It would be impossible to indicate more than a few of the Emperor's accomplishments in small space. A summary of them would fill a book.

JOHN DUNN, OF ZULULAND.

THE death of John Dunn removes a very striking figure from Zululand. For forty years John Dunn had been on terms of great intimacy with the Zulus and their chiefs; during the greater part of that period he had, by sheer force of character, acquired a position of importance in the country second only to that of Cetywayo himself. John Dunn was the son of a not very successful Natal trader, who died when he was but a lad. From the age of fourteen Dunn shifted for himself, and began a rambling existence, in which his pluck and skill as a hunter and his knowledge of cattle soon set him upon his legs. In his early days game was still very abundant in the colony of Natal, then but a year or two old. Elephants and other heavy game abounded close to Durban, and the beautiful country from the sea to the Drakensberg was a real hunter's paradise. In 1853 Dunn first entered Zululand, where he quickly became renowned as a great hunter. He shot principally for trading purposes, and his bag must have been an immense one. In those days, and much later, hippopotami—sea-cows as they are always called in South Africa—swarmed in the rivers and lagoons of the Zulu country. Their teeth were then much sought after for dentists' ivory, and their thick hides were, and are, equally marketable for the manufacture of "sjamboks"—colonial whips. Dunn undoubtedly shot more hippos than any other man in Africa. He once killed 23 before breakfast in the St. Lucia Lake. He has been known to kill five rhinoceros in a day, and the lions, buffaloes, elephants, elands, and other South African game slain by him were innumerable. He was a fine shot, and a man of iron nerve and ready resource.

John Dunn first made the acquaintance of Cetywayo soon after his arrival in Zululand. Cetywayo had just defeated his brother Umbulazi in a great battle fought to settle the right of succession to the then reigning chief, Panda, the father of the disputants. The slaughter was terrible, thousands of Zulus were slain, and a long line of corpses marked the flight of the defeated faction towards the Tugela river. Dunn was successful in obtaining the return of a thousand head of traders' cattle to Natal during these troubles, and his friendship with Cetywayo, begun at this time, endured without break until the year 1879, when the Zulu war broke out. Cetywayo's influence among the Zulus became practically supreme after his defeat of Umbulazi in 1856, although his father, Panda, was nominal chief of the country till his death in 1872. Dunn now settled permanently in Zululand. Cetywayo gave him a tract of country in the Ungoze Forest, some 35 miles from the Tugela. Here game was extraordinarily abundant, and Dunn shot to his heart's content. As time went on, a large number of Zulus settled in his district; he took wives of his own, and became chief of a strong following. It is only right to say that John Dunn's tribal rule was essentially a fair and upright one. His influence with Cetywayo steadily increased, and that great chief was, for many years before his fall, in the habit of consulting his white adviser upon all important questions of policy. Dunn's influence with the King was undoubtedly a wise and salutary one, although he had often, from the jealousy of other Zulu chiefs, an extremely difficult part to play. Dunn took an important share in the coronation of Cetywayo in 1875—a very critical period—and in the King's installation by Sir Theophilus Shepstone, acting on behalf of the Natal Government. About this time he was appointed British agent for the Amatonga country. In John Dunn's opinion, Cetywayo first took offence with the British soon after his coronation, when, upon his preparing to undertake the conquest of the Swazi nation, the Natal Government signified its entire disapproval of such a war. Cetywayo was mightily enraged at this rebuff, and, although he then managed to keep his warriors in check, he never forgave or forgot the British intervention at this period. In John Dunn's opinion—and no man knew more of the Zulu mind than he—the Zulu war arose partly from the anger of Cetywayo at what he considered the unwarrantable interference of the British Government with his affairs; partly because the Natal rulers had long made up their minds that the Zulu power must be broken. On the other hand, Dunn admitted that for some years before the war the Zulus had been arming, and steadily preparing for a great struggle. As time went on, Dunn's position became almost intolerably unpleasant. Cetywayo was anxious to protect him, but the war party looked upon him as an English spy, and became very threatening. They said, "Your authority is past; a white man is nothing now in this country; we will stab and disembowel them all." Sirayo, who was the final cause of the Zulu war, and other chiefs clamoured that he should be slain. Dunn manfully did his best to dissuade Cetywayo from being forced into hostilities by his young men. At a last interview he said to the King, with his usual freedom of speech, "Yes, I see it is no use talking to you any more. Your soldiers are leading you to a precipice over which you will go headlong. His prophecy was actually accomplished.

At the beginning of the war John Dunn wished to remain neutral. This Lord Chelmsford would not allow. Dunn then crossed with his tribe over the Tugela, and threw in his lot with the British. He acted, after Isandhlwana, as native adviser to the General, and with his picked scouts contributed not a little to the subsequent success of the campaign. He fought at the battle of Ginginhlovu. If his early advice had been taken, it is probable that the dreadful disaster of Isandlwana would have been averted. He urged very strongly upon the Natal Government the imperative necessity of sending two powerful columns into the country. One great Zulu defeat at the outset would have finished the war. Lord Chelmsford unfortunately greatly underrated the Zulus, and said to Dunn. "The only thing I am afraid of is that I shan't get Cetywayo to fight—a fatal mistake. After Isandhlwana, he acknowledged that he had been entirely misled, and made free use of John Dunn's advice and assistance. Dunn was in the habit of expressing his opinions [illegible]. Of Lord Chelmsford he wrote that he was a gentleman and a good and brave soldier, but no great general; of Crealock, for whom he also acted as scout and native adviser, his opinion was very similar. Of Lord (then Sir Garnet) Wolseley, with whom Dunn got on very well, he said that he was "a man fit for any emergency, a good general, and a thorough soldier." Dunn's opinion of the miserable settlement of Zululand after the war was that it was "the maddest piece of policy ever heard of." The broken Zulus were only too anxious to come entirely under British power, and the whole country might have been well settled. Instead, the British Government, with its usual halting South African policy, set up petty kinglets of whom Dunn was one. A Resident was appointed with no force and no real power, anarchy soon prevailed, and the Transvaal Boers were allowed to filch a large portion of the pick of the country. Dunn in the subsequent troubles played a difficult part with ability, and managed to hold his own. He always declared, and with justice, that British vacillation and misrule had been the ruin of the noble Zulu race—a statement which no one with a knowledge of latter-day Zululand is likely to combat. John Dunn's death has closed a very interesting career. He was a man of little education; yet, during forty years, he held his own with a great and warlike people, was the constant adviser of their King, and played a striking part in the strange and moving drama of Zulu history.

THE CHARGE OF SELLING SEATS.

The *Daily News* states that the personal quarrels of Irish Nationalists since the fall of Mr. Parnell in 1890 have steadily cooled the zeal of English Radicals for the cause of Irish Home Rule. English Radicals have studiously refrained from interference in Irish disputes. They have fully recognised and gratefully acknowledged the fact that these feuds never checked the loyal support which they received from Irish Nationalists in the last two Parliaments. But Mr. Healey's "unfounded charges against his own colleagues at Omagh were not against his own colleagues alone. Those charges were as Mr. M'Carthy says, "grossly and ludicrously untrue." But they were eagerly seized as weapons of offence by Tory candidates at the late elections, and even Mr. Balfour, though he did not believe a word of them, stooped to employ them against his political antagonists. Mr. Healey does not admit the accuracy of the statements attributed to him, and pleads that they were not made at a public meeting. But he does not deny that he charged his colleagues with having sold four Irish seats to the Radical Party. The electors of Londonderry and Tyrone could not be bought. If they could, the members returned might have been unseated on petition and the purchasers might have been sent to gaol. It is impossible to buy what no one has authority to sell, and of these four seats three are retained by the Tory Party. The union of the Nationalists and the maintenance of a good understanding with the Radical Party are necessary at this crisis to the salvation of Home Rule.

IMPROVING PLAY IN LAWN TENNIS.

WILFRED BADDELEY gives some hints to lawn tennis beginners in the *Windsor Magazine*. He says:—The first thing that a man who intends to take up lawn tennis as a pastime should look to is the purchase of really good implements wherewith to play. Unless this is done he may find that, despite his practice, not the slighest improvement seems to be made, and naturally he will soon get disgusted with himself and the game.

Secondly, it should be the endeavour of every player to practise against an opponent about his own level, or at any rate not much below it. To practise against a player better than oneself is a sure way of improving, but to practise against an inferior player for any length of time will, unless care be taken, bring on a slack feeling which it is often very difficult to overcome. One of the best methods of improving one's play is to enter for some of the many open tournaments which are held all over the country. This will give experience and help to establish self-confidence.

THE War Office has decided to commence the demolition and reconstruction of Plymouth Citadel. In order that it may be carried out with as little inconvenience as possible to the Plymouth Garrison, the work will be done in sections. The first section will include the demolition of the old magazines and the erection of a mess block. The new block, which will have accommodation for seventeen artillery officers, will be a fine building; instead of being constructed of brick, it will be of dressed local limestone and Portland stone facings. A period of twenty-two months will be allowed for its completion and £16,000 will be spent on the work during the present year. The Crownhill barracks will be built for £16,000 less than was originally estimated, and it is with the saving thus effected that the alterations of the citadel are to be commenced. The second section, to be commenced next year, will include the pulling down of the old married men's quarters and the building of an extensive drill quadrangle.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline, being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road London, England.

A YEAR'S WAGES IN ENGLAND.

INTERESTING FIGURES.

THREE good-sized volumes have just been issued, giving the changes in rates of wages and hours of labour in the United Kingdom for 1893. This is the first report of its kind issued by the Labour Department of the Board of Trade, and is signed by Mr. H. Llewellyn Smith, Commissioner for Labour. He states that the record of changes in wages in 1893 presents some remarkable features. Far more cases of increase have been reported than of decrease, but the numbers of persons who sustained a fall have preponderated largely over those who received a rise. Nevertheless, the net result of all the changes during the year was a slight rise of wages, the average amount of the increases per head being so much greater than that of the decreases as to overbalance the superiority of numbers. It is strange that a year of depression such as 1893 should have seen an actual rise in wages, but it is to be remembered that the comparison refers to market rates and not to total earnings, and that the depression caused by slack trade usually reduces earnings by affecting regularity of work before it attacks market rates of wages. Moreover, the year was an abnormal one owing to the great stoppage in the coal trade, which, while not producing a fall of wages in the districts affected, forced up miners' wages, at least for a time, in districts outside the area of the dispute. The following year, 1894, showed a marked contrast to 1893 in this respect, the tendency being to a fall in wages.

NUMBER OF CHANGES.

Information has been received by the Department of no fewer than 836 cases of change of wages during 1893. Every one of these cases has been separately investigated. For reasons fully stated some of the changes reported, especially in the textile, clothing, and other piece-work trades, were of such a nature as to make it impossible to estimate the numbers affected, or the total effect of the change on weekly wages. In some of the remaining cases (chiefly minor and local changes) the particulars which could be obtained were incomplete in some respect. After making these deductions, we have 706 changes, including the great majority of the really important changes of the year, for which the particulars obtained are sufficiently full to enable their effect on weekly wages to be roughly computed. Of the total number of changes reported 587 were increases and 249 were decreases. The decreases, however, though smaller in number, covered a much larger number of persons than the increases. This is accounted for by the very large number of local increases of wages, in the building trades, most of these increases effecting a comparatively small number of persons; whereas the decreases in the textile and metal industries, though smaller in number, affected larger bodies of workpeople.

EFFECT ON WEEKLY WAGES.

The computed net effect upon wages of the total changes of the year so far as reported in detail, was a rise of £13,012 a week. By this statement is meant that the total wages bill of the country, in industries covered by the returns, for a full week's work at the end of 1893 would exceed that for the corresponding week at the end of 1892 by £13,012. It is not stated that the actual weekly wages paid during the whole of 1893 exceeded those paid during 1892 by this sum. For the purposes of the calculation, internal changes during the year are disregarded, and the state of the weekly wages bill is compared at the end of each year in other words, the comparison deals with the rates of payment at two given points of time, not with the total payments over two given periods of time. The net increase of £13,012 per week is the balance of net increases of £23,827, and net decreases of £10,815 a week. At first sight the great excess of gains over losses appears paradoxical in view of the great preponderance in the number of persons sustaining a loss over the number receiving a rise. The explanation is the effect of the coal stoppage in England in forcing up the wages of Scottish miners, for though part of this increase proved only temporary, it had not been lost before the end of 1893. The other groups of trades in which there was a net rise of wages during the year were the building trades, in which the net weekly increase was £3899, the clothing group, in which it was £285, and the group of employes of public authorities in which it amounted to £795. The engineering, metal, and shipbuilding group shows a net weekly decrease of £5,406, the textile industries of £964, and the miscellaneous group of £23 15s.

HOURS OF LABOUR.

The average weekly rise of wages per head calculated on the total number of persons receiving a net rise of 3s. 1½d., while the average weekly fall per head calculated in a similar way was only 10d. The average net weekly change per head calculated on the total number of persons affected by changes of wages during the year was a rise of 5½d. If the net gain be spread over the total estimated number of persons engaged in the trades to which the returns relate, the rise is less than ¼d. per week per head, or (more exactly) 1s. 11½d. per head per annum, a very trifling change. Changes in hours of labour in 1893, so far reported to the Board of Trade, were far less numerous and less extensive than changes in wages. The great majority of such changes were in the direction of a decrease in the weekly hours of labour.

FRENCH ANGLOPHOBIA.

M. FRANCOIS DELONCLE, a considerable authority on foreign politics, in a lengthy article on the European situation, says that in spite of a great electoral triumph, which will almost make them independent of their former allies the Liberal Unionists, the Conservative Ministers are not free from anxiety, for the combined action of Russia and France in Asia and Africa hampers and troubles them. Their pre-occupation are redoubled by the sudden reappearance of the Egyptian question after the Franco-Russian success in China, and consequently they experience some difficulty in preparing the solemn declarations of the Queen's Speech for the opening of the new Parliament. Many passages of the opening speech will not be difficult to frame, but how about the references to Egypt and the Valley of the Nile? How can these be conceived and composed in consonance with the language of Lord Rosebery and Sir Edward Grey and the recent formula of Mr. Chamberlain, without raising in France, Russia and elsewhere indignant protestations and a popular agitation not devoid of perilous consequences?

THE PROBLEM OF EGYPT.

M. Deloncle is therefore of opinion that Egypt will be glozed over, and nothing will be done except to continue the press campaign, consisting of threats as to the formal adhesion of England to the Triple Alliance and an implacable opposition of France, together with Russia persists in demanding respect for the engagement entered into about the Nile and the Mekong. M. Deloncle next proceeds to deny that the recent action of France in China and the Egypt has drawn England closer to Italy and Triple Alliance. Without going back to 1870 he contends that England has ever since 1876 and 1879 marched shoulder to shoulder with Germany and Italy, that is to say, with the Triple Alliance.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

As to the entente between Germany and England it has always been clear, and if within the past two years it has seemed to languish, that was due to the fact that the Emperor William considered British friendship too costly, that it would cause him to lose an empire in Africa, and reduce him to a Continental policy, without any other issue save a terrible war from which England would reap the best profits, at small expense. In conclusion, M. Deloncle does not see that England can gain anything from an alliance with Italy. The Italians, if they acted as the police of the Mediterranean for England could not prevent Russia from swooping down upon an insurgent India, nor save that merchant navy which is the backbone of British trade.

THE DEMANDS OF FRANCE.

After all this declamation M. Deloncle calmly says that France does not want anything better than to keep up harmonious relations with England, but she wants Egypt evacuated, she insists on the observation of the protocol respecting Hassar, of February 1888, and she desires British limits not to pass the left bank of the Mekong. If this be agreed to, France will evacuate the Upper Nile, will come to an arrangement about Abyssinia, and will give no trouble on the right bank of the Mekong above Kiang Kong. Otherwise there will be a struggle, the prospect of which, M. Deloncle says, does not frighten the French. These sentiments are not, however, generally shared by Republican politicians, one of whom says, referring to Lord Salisbury, "we know our man, and we know what to expect from him. He is no double-dealer, no advocate of circumlocution, and few diplomatists have such a grasp of the political situation or know so well the ambitions of each of the Powers. Let us wait to see him at work."

THE FORMATION OF ADAM'S BRIDGE.

THE examination lately made by Mr. Waring of Adam's Bridge has had as one of its chief results the contradiction of all previously held ideas respecting its formation. It has always been the popular impression that Adam's Bridge consisted of a series of rocky reefs, upon which there were extensive coral deposits, these in their turn being covered by sand. The result of the borings made by Mr. Waring goes to prove the non-existence of any such underlying formations. The ridge dividing Palk's Bay from the Gulf of Manaar between the two outlying islands, would seem to be exclusively of sand. It should be a question for much interesting discussion how such a barrier can have been formed, and can have maintained its formation, in the face of currents due to the varying differences of level in the two seas. It seems probable that the barrier must have mainly arisen from the deposit of matter in suspension brought down during the North-East monsoon from the Bay of Bengal. The shoaly character of Palk's Bay is doubtless due to the diminished area for settlement of this matter and to the obstructed flow through what is practically almost a cul-de-sac. Twice during the day there would be a difference of level at the meeting of the waters of the Gulf of Manaar and those of Palk's Bay. There would be periods, therefore, at which the flow from the northwards would be altogether arrested, if only but for very short intervals. During such intervals, however, deposits must daily occur along the line of the meeting of the waters of the two seas.—*Ceylon Observer.*

A CLEVER YOUNG SPENDTHRIFT.

A GOOD story is told of a young man who, besides being of the spendthrift order, is a splendid mimic, and can duplicate his father's voice to a nicety.

Not long ago the young man wanted, without delay, an amount of money, and he knew that the father would treat a request for the same with cold contempt. Waiting till he knew that his father would be away, he sought out a telephone, and rang up the office, calling for the cashier. The cashier was forthcoming, and when he was at the other end, the young man imitated his sire's voice.

"I say, Blank, if that scapegrace of a son of mine comes round and asks for twenty pounds, dont give it to him. Only give him ten pounds."

The cashier promised, with many protestations, that he would fulfil the commands. Not long after, the son called at the office, and demanded twenty pounds. He was refused by the conscientious cashier, and apparently in anger, the young man contented himself with the ten. When the old man reached the office there was a scene.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

GOVERNESSES able to cycle will soon be in demand in Paris, such is the rage for cycling among girls and young women.

The old-time custom of the clergyman who performed the marriage ceremony saluting the bride with a kiss has gone entirely out of favour and fashion.

Sarah Bernhardt wears a most interesting bauble. It is a long, thin gold chain, and at intervals are attached all sorts of quaint and beautiful charms, crucifixes, precious stones, and 'breloes,' she has picked up in the different European and American towns she has visited.

The Queen's never-failing sympathy is a strong trait in a character full of nobility and sweetness. Upon arriving at the Isle of Wight, her first thought was for Sir Henry Ponsonby, who continues in feeble health, and she lost no time in calling at Osborne Cottage with Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein to inquire after him.

A beauty prize has just been competed for at Kahlenberg. The chief prize is a gold watch, to be awarded to the prettiest Viennese girl. This year it was contested by a troupe of really handsome girls. The spot selected for the competition was a roomy show-place, and each candidate was surrounded by her acquaintances. The first prize was awarded to Fraulein Marie Jeringbauer, an orphan, aged eighteen years, a worker in a manufactory, who obtained 430 votes. The second prize went to Fraulein Marie Stark, seventeen years old, with 311 votes; the third prize was won by Fraulein Leopoldine Servuss, twenty-two years old with 266 votes; and the fourth prize by Fraulein Emma Klein, twenty years old, with 150 votes. The winner of the first prize—a delicate, slender brunette—was led by her acquaintances in triumph through the garden. Her face beamed with smiles as she thanked them for their congratulations.

An ungallant writer in the French press, M. Yve-Plessis, has been criticising the accounts given of the ages of actresses and opera singers in a little work called Nos Artistes. In all cases the dates given have been furnished by the ladies themselves. M. Yve-Plessis has gone to the records of the Conservatoire for his facts. At the time young people go to study there they have no motive for concealing their age, and there the records remain. The conclusion one arrives at is that there is hardly one actress in Paris who can be trusted to be quite accurate respecting her age. Some take off only year, like Mdlle. Reichemberg, the little doyenne of the Theatre Francais, who was born in 1853, not, as stated, in 1854. Mdme. Bernaert, of the Gaite, however, appears to have taken off six years. M. Yve-Plessis is not altogether without mercy. Ladies who have allowed themselves a still wider margin he purposely omits from his list.

The Newest bathing costumes are made without sleeves, and give much greater freedom to the arms. A narrow strap of serge, or whatever material the gown is composed of, passes over the shoulder, and is hidden by the wide, straight revers of the tunic bodice, which is secured round the waist by a band. The opening between the revers is crossed with straps of braid laid on the material, the same trimming being effectively used to edge the revers, full basques of tunic and knickerbockers, in blue or red serge with white braid, or cream serge braided with blue or red, this makes a most useful costume, not conspicuous, but thoroughly adapted to the exercise of swimming. An extra wrap of coarse bath sheeting, braided to match, should form part of the bathing equipment. Another new bathing gown is made all in one, and so is easily put on and off having, moreover, the advantage of not inflating when in the water.

A Queer society story is vouched for by "Woman." At a big semi-official squash a few nights ago a lady, on her way to supper, saw lying on the stairs a single pearl. She picked it up and found that it was of considerable value. While she was showing it to the gentleman who was with her an old lady advanced, and said. "I have just dropped a pearl from one of my ornaments, have you found it?" The finder promptly gave it up. A short time after, while at supper, up came another lady in a very excited state, who said, "I hear you found a pearl, you can see I have lost one of these," pointing to an ornament from which one was missing. Those remaining were exactly similar to the one found. The finder explained that the pearl she had picked up had been claimed by another lady. They both went in search of the latter, who somewhat reluctantly produced the pearl from her pocket and restored it to the real owner. "Did she know it was not hers when she claimed it?" is the question that one naturally asked oneself.

With the London season over, and the rush from town to country, moor, seaside, and Continent set in, dresses and costumes suitable for travelling and house-party wear necessarily occupy every woman's thoughts, and cause occupation to the tailors, modistes, and milliners who provide for her wants. A fresh-looking garden-party costume is of grey and pink striped linen, the pink stripes having an undulating effect; the skirt is full, and the bodice takes the blouse form, the yoke of guipure over pink silk finished off with a dark red silk throatlet and bows, the same coloured silk forming the cross-bands on the lower part of the blouse and waist, ending in a full bow with ends on the left side. There are shoulder tabs of the striped material, the full upper portion of the sleeves being of plain pink linen and the lower (tight fitting) of guipure over silk. The low-crowned, broad-brimmed hat of [illegible] guipure, [illegible] bunches of pink and deep red carnations, and bows of pink and grey striped ribbon.

I have a theory (says Miss Charlotte Eccles in the Windsor) that the reason why the women of the British Isles dress so badly is because their menkind as a body have no appreciation of the niceties of feminine costume. The consequence is that pretty women in England are mostly as like as peas. They all arrange their hair, tease out and flatten down their thick fringes, in the same way, affect the same "picture" hat—a term responsible for more enormities in the matter of headgear than any other—talk in the same way of the same topics—there is always one uppermost to be unintelligently discussed—and, in fact, as a bright Frenchwoman remarked to me, "they all seem to be the daughters of one mother." The brilliant, ugly woman, who in France is a power, gets no "show" here. An Yvette Guilbert would find no admirers of her looks were she English born. As it is, she is an exotic, something strange and a little uncanny, that comes stamped with the approval of Paris, so our men try to like her, but a Mrs. Langtry is much more to their taste. Of course the prevalence of prettiness in the British islands may be answerable for this, and prettiness, as we know, is singularly inartistic, not to say demoralising. No account is taken of those who differ from the national standard.

When should a girl encourage a man? Well, when she cares for him, and hopes he is going to ask her to marry him, she may justly show him that he need not be afraid to ask. But she won't, if she is a womanly [illegible] maidenly feeling, make that encouraging [illegible] she feels pretty sure he cares for her. What girl would voluntarily put herself in the position of showing a man he could have her for the asking if later he may seek that he might not want her, after all? A girl may encourage a man when she sees that, though he loves her he is either too bashfull to tell her so or he considers his position or prospects too poor to justify his speaking. In a thousand little nameless ways a girl can show him his shyness or his scruples are misplaced, and can lead him to a wiser frame of mind. By gentle encouragement, applied at the right moment, a girl may become the happy wife of the man she loves, who otherwise might have gone on sighing for her in vain. Her only care must be to apply that encouragement with tact and judgment. A man needs a little encouragement, or he loses heart. When he's in love he is diffident, whatever he may be at any other time. So, girls, if you expect him to come and take you like a fortress in spite the strenuous resistance on your part, you'll be most bitterly disappointed. The fortress must show gentle signs of capitulation before he begins to make overtures of treaty, and marches in in triumph.

A new style of trimming fine cloth gowns is to set rows of strapped cloth mounted on velvet round the edge of the skirt; the vest, revers, and cuffs of the coat being ornamented in a similar manner. The effect is excellent, the velvet used being always of a darker shade than the cloth; the hat should correspond in colouring. The newest moor costumes in heather mixture tweeds are, if possible, more serviceable and workmanlike looking than ever this year. One in shades of red, green, and brown, cunningly blended, consists of a double-breasted coat worn over a plain strap-seamed skirt. The coat is tight-fitting at the back and semi-tight in front. Another, in shades of green blue, and brown, has a godet skirt, buttoned on each side of the hips with smoked pearl buttons with a blue-green sheen on them, the same buttons being used to fasten the tight-fitting double-breasted bodice, which has wide coat-like revers. With open-fronted coats tartan vests and waistcoats are greatly worn, considerably brightening the costume. A golden brown and dull red check makes a third good moor dress; this has a slightly full roundwaisted bodice, with, worn as a belt, a broad band of striped ribbon of the colours seen in the check. The coat in this case is open-fronted, and the skirt plain and buttoned over at the sides, red serpentine buttons fastening these side pleats and the coat. The Inverculd is an excellent cape for rough wear, when an extra wrap is needed. It has arm-holes of large size, and can be put on very easily, even over the widest sleeves. Made in the same tweed used for the gown, it completes the costume very satisfactorily. The Isla is another good shape. This is made of camel's hair cloth, and has a long double cape, the folds of which hang particularly well and becomingly to the figure.

Why does every Englishwoman at the seaside or in foreign health resorts wear a sailor hat? exclaims Lady Violet Greville. It is a question I have often asked myself, seeing that the headgear in question is remarkably unbecoming, save to the young and wellfavoured and moon-faced. The brim is hard and unyielding, and affords but little shade, while in a high wind it is apt to give trouble. The edge forbids you to lie back in a chair, and yet is not wide enough to keep the sun off, especially when worn as it was the mode last year, tip-tilted on the top of a mass of hair. Yet the Englishwoman clings to her sailor hat as she does to her blouse, until the fashion of it filtering down to the lowest strata of society causes nausea to the onlooker. Scarcely less pleasing are the deer-stalker caps for which, regardless of age or complexion, the female tourist shows a strange partiality. Crowned with a veil and skewered with half a dozen pins, they present a strangely grotesque and inappropriate appearance. A tweed cap worn by a man over his short hair, and completing a knickerbocker suit of dittoes, looks neat, useful, and workmanlike; on a woman's head it seems a caricature. Tam o' Shanter caps are nice with a fresh and piquant face, but afford no shade whatever. The Australian sun bonnet, on the contrary, is both pretty and useful, and would form an agreeable contrast, if adopted to the ubiquitous sailor hat. Anything in the shape of a universal livery in dress that is at the same time inexpensive is much to be deprecated, and the Parisians are not slow to discover this truth. The life of the blouse is doomed at the hands of the dressmaker; it favoured economy, and was really a boon to those who travel and own a slender purse. But dressmakers despise slender purses, and for the future blouses will be voted common and vulgar by the fastidious "elegants."

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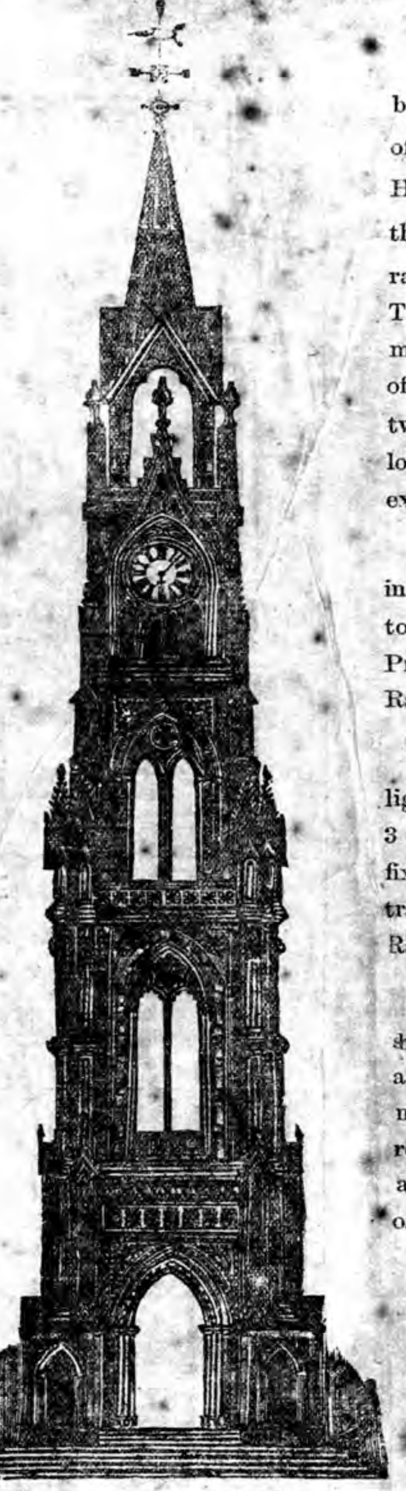

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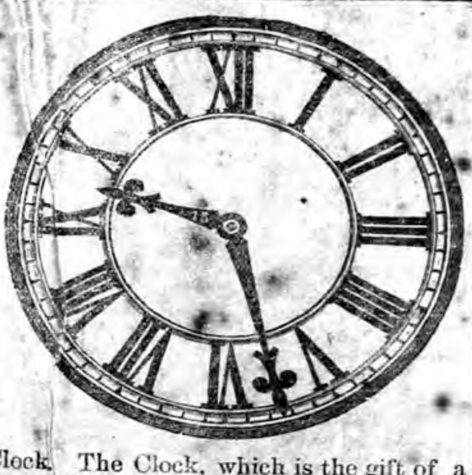
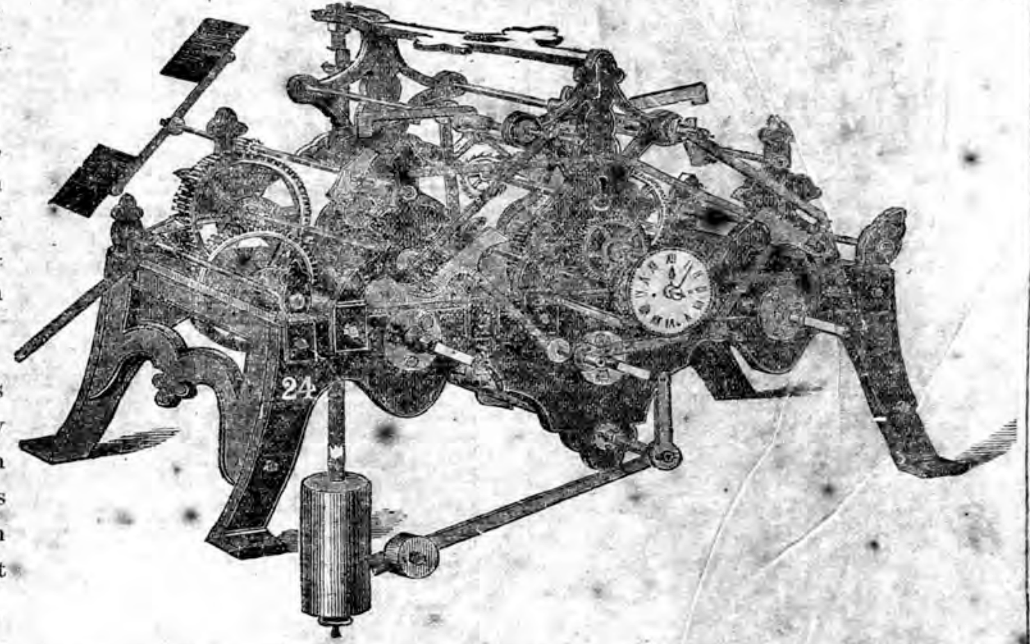


The Illustration illustrates the handsome CLOCK TOWER, erected by the joint subscriptions of the Hindus and Mahomedans of the district of Aligarh, and has been named after the local Collector, Mr. J. H. Harrison, I.C.S. The Tower is a lofty and extremely handsome building in the Gothic Style, built in the main of brick, but with facings of admirably carved stone. The Clock has four opal dials of 6 feet diameter each. There is a dead heat escapement, and all the wheels are of best gun metal. The four sets of gilt hands are balanced inside. The weight of the bells is 9 cwts. 3 qrs. 9 lbs., and the Clock chimes the quarters on two bells, and strikes the hours on a third bell. It is an eight-day Clock. The Clock, which is the gift of a local native magnate, was set up and supplied by ourselves. We have now on hand, for immediate supply, an exactly similar Clock. Every part of which has been manufactured in England. The price is Rs 5,500.

We manufacture Tower Clocks up to any size desired, with one, two or four dials from 3 feet to 20 feet in diameter, which can be illuminated, if required, and made to strike the hours, and chime the quarters on bells up to any weight and calibre. Prices ranging from Rs. 750 to Rs. 10,000.

We also make smaller, lighter, silent Clocks, with 3 feet dial, suitable for fixing over stables or entrance gateways from Rs. 450 to Rs. 750.

Enquiries and orders should be accompanied by a plan and elevation, with notes of all measurements relating to the part such as thickness of wall, height of chamber space, &c.



MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

Schweitzer's COCOATINA

The Best and Purest COCOA

LEA & PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE

Lea & Perrins

IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

SAUCE.

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester;
Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London;
and Export Oilmen generally.
RETAIL EVERWHERE.

Agents: GREAT EASTEIN HOTEL Co., and Messrs. BISSONAUTH LAW & Co., Calcutta.

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

MAGNESIA

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878: 1889.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

MAINTAINS THE HIGHEST REPUTATION.

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. 1829.

SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD!

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA Has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION.
Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*

"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

Bombay:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

ELLIMAN'S
ROYAL EMBROCATION
very efficacious for Horses in my Regt.
LIEUT. COL. BLUMENTHAL
2nd Dragoon Regt.
1/- 2/- 2/6 3/6
Prepared only by ELLIMAN SONS & Co.
SLOUGH, ENGLAND.
ELLIMANS in GERMANY.

For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.

Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION 1/1½

FOR SPRAINS
RHEUMATISM
LUMBAGO.
BRUISES.
CHEST COLDS.
IT I WILL HAVE OR I WILL HAVE NONE.

Prepared only BY ELLIMAN SONS & Co.
SLOUGH ENGLAND

LUNGILI,

THE NEW DRUG FOR

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY

Testimonial from Mr. C. A. MOREING, M.Inst.C.E., Broad Street House, London, E.C.

"GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in telling you that I have taken the Lungili you so kindly sent me, and it appears to have completely cured me. I have been suffering four years from dysentery, the result of malarial fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies.

Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MOREING."

Price 4s. 6d. per oz., from the Importers.

THE LUNGILI CO., 35, Ludgate Hill, BIRMINGHAM.

Stephens' Inks

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

TO LADIES

all most beautiful women use

CREME SIMON

Madame Adelina PATTI says:
« Have found it very good indeed »

For all irritations of the skin it is unequalled.

Chaps, Redness, Sunburn, Roughness, etc. disappear as if by magic.

J. SIMON
13, R. Grange-Batelière, Paris
Mertens, 64, Holborn Viaduct, London (E.C.)
Chemists, Druggists, Stores, Perfumers.

"FITS LIKE A GLOVE."

THOMSON'S

Trade Mark.

"GLOVE-FITTING"

CORSET

FITS LIKE A GLOVE

The Perfection of [illegible] APPROVED by the whole polite world.

Annual Sale over One Million Pairs.

To be had of all Dealers throughout the World.

TWELVE FIRST MEDALS.

MANUFACTURERS:
W. S. THOMSON & CO., Ltd., LONDON.

See that every Corset is marked "THOMSON'S GLOVE-FITTING," and bears our Trade Mark, the Crown. None others are Genuine.

NOT "MADE IN GERMANY"

ATKINSON'S

THE FINEST ENGLISH MAKE.

EAU DE COLOGNE.

More Fragrant; More Lasting; and very much More Refreshing than the German kinds.

USE ATKINSON'S ONLY, AND BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Only genuine with Shield-shape Blue and Yellow Label and usual "WHITE ROSE" Trade Mark. Of all Dealers & of the Manufacturers—

J. & E. ATKINSON, 24, Old Bond St., London.

· DELICIOUS · NEW · PERFUME ·

THE CROWN PERFUMERY Co.'s CRAB-APPLE BLOSSOMS

and the celebrated

CROWN LAVENDER SALTS

Sold Everywhere. Refuse Counterfeits.

BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS.

FOR

GOUT,
RHEUMATISM,
SCIATICA,
LUMBAGO,
NEURALGIA,

They claim a superiority over all other Gout and Rheumatic Medicines.

They give relief from pain in a few hours, and a speedy cure without the slightest inconvenience, and it is their peculiar property that the first dose completely arrests the frequent tendency of these diseases to attack some vital part, and at the same time their action is so gentle (the composition being purely vegetable) that they may be taken by the most delicate persons.

Manufactured in England by PROUT & Co., 229, Strand, London, and sold at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box, or obtainable through any Chemist or Store in India; or from the Agents, Bathgate & Co., Chemists, Calcutta.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT

PURELY VEGETABLE, Perfectly Harmless. Will reduce from two to five pounds per week; acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into Fat. Sold by Chemists. Send stamp for pamphlet.

Botanic Medicine Co.,
3, New Oxford-street,
London, W.C.

SCIATIC, RIDING, and other BELTS.

All kinds ELASTIC GOODS.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN

PRICES:—
Single, 14/-, 16/-, and 21/-.
Double, 26/-, 30/-, and 33/6

Patent LEVER TRUSS

(*No Steel in Band*).

Effective and light. Equally comfortable in an erect or reclining position.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

Consultations, Descriptive Circular, and Price List free.

J. WHITE & CO., Ltd.,
[illegible], Piccadilly, London, England. Est. 30 Years.

All genuine goods bear our name stamped on them.

NOTICES.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE

L. ROSE & Co.
ROSE'S
LIME JUICE
CORDIAL
L. Rose & Co.
LEITH, N.B.

CORDIAL.

Purifies the Blood,

DELICIOUS.

WHOLESOME & REFRESHING.

AGENTS: H. J. RUSTOMJEE & Co., BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound and pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

GOLD & Co's.

BIRMINGHAM ENGLAND

WROUGHT IRON HINGES

ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain stock through all respectable British Merchants.

A BOON TO THOUSANDS!

(OZONIC OXYGEN.)

Although the modern Materia Medica includes many valuable remedies for human afflictions, it is a matter of certainty that in all cases where the animal vitality is failing, Phosphorus is decidedly superior to every other remedy at present known. It will work effects such as nothing else will produce, and it possesses the great advantage of not causing, when its use is relinquished, the slightest reaction or depression.

PRECAUTION & WARNING.

UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE
Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
PHOSPHODYNE
REGISTERED

ALWAYS ASK FOR DR. BRIGHT'S.

THE ONLY RELIABLE PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS.

AND THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne

Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, kidney, stomach and intestines, with a harmony vigour, yet, mildness unparalleled in medicine.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne

Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and at once imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne

Is patronized by Aristocracy and the Elite, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

CAUTION.—DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

The ONLY Medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Mark. Beware of VILE worthless Imitations made up to trade upon the Reputation of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. Therefore ask for Dr. BRIGHT'S and Refuse Useless Substitutes.

DR. BRIGHT'S WORLD-RENOWNED PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold in CASES at 5s. 6d. by all Medicine vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in 18 Languages accompany each case.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA: BOMBAY—Kemp & Co. CALCUTTA—Bathgate & Co.

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Dr. N. H. GHEESTA, AMERICAN DENTIST,

CHICAGO DENTAL COLLEGE OF SURGERY.

TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.

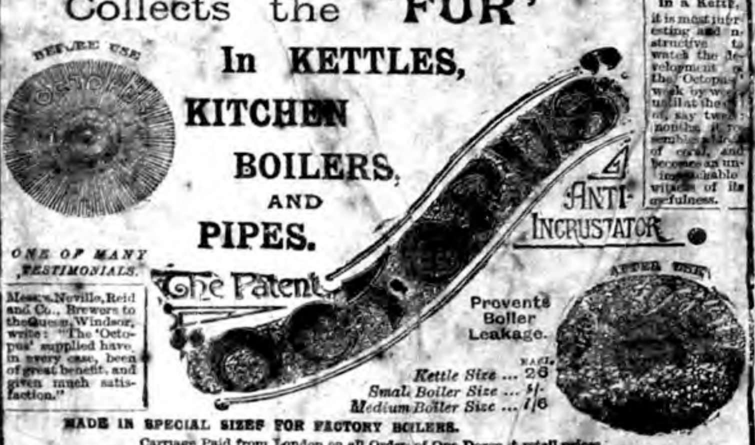
By means of the Gold-bridge System I now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Serviceable and Durable.

Dr. N. H. GHEESTA is now ready to perform all operations pertaining to Dentistry.

Dr. N. H. GHEESTA has been in Dental practice for the last 23 years.

He has, in Practitioner's Class, practised Dentistry for a period in 1893, and obtained a Diploma for proficiency from the Chicago College of Dental Surgery, U.S.A.

NO. 65-67, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY



Collects the 'FUR' In KETTLES, KITCHEN BOILERS, AND PIPES.

Placed in a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the Octopus week by week until at the end of, say two months, it resembles a piece of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.

ONE OF MANY TESTIMONIALS.

Messrs. Neville, Reid and Co., Brewers to the Queen, Windsor, write: "The 'Octopus' supplied have, in every case, been of great benefit, and given much satisfaction."

Prevents Boiler Leakage.

	EACH.
Kettle Size ...	2/6
Small Boiler Size ...	5/-
Medium Boiler Size ...	7/6

MADE IN SPECIAL SIZES FOR FACTORY BOILERS.

Carriage Paid from London on all Orders of One Dozen at retail prices.

Purifies and Softens the Water. Sold all over the World.

Agents in Calcutta, WHEATLEY THOMAS & Co., 73, New China Bazaar.
Sold by the ARMY AND NAVY STORES at Bombay and Karachi.
Special Wholesale Agents, W. B. FORDHAM & SONS, Ltd., 36-40, York Rd., King's Cross, London, N.
Patentees and Sole Manufacturers,
LANGSTAFFE, BANKS & PECKOVER, 60 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

WILL POSITIVELY STOP HAIR FROM FALLING OUT
KOKO FOR THE HAIR
TRADE MARK
WILL SURELY INCREASE THE GROWTH OF HAIR

ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES.

Koko for the Hair is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes the hair to grow luxuriantly, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the lustre and freshness of youth, eradicates dandruff, prevents hair from falling, is the most cleanly of all hair preparations, and is perfectly harmless. It is particularly cooling and refreshing, and specially adapted for a hot climate.

Chemical Laboratory, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London, January 18th, 1888.
I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and Chemical Analysis a sample, purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of Wholesale Druggists, of the preparation known as "Koko for the Hair." I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce "Koko for the Hair" a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or lye.
EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S., *Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c.*

TESTIMONIALS.

Miss ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used KOKO for the Hair for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

Has Done Much.—Mr. E. W. COOPER, 33, Bailey Street, Luton, Beds., writes—"In a few weeks your 'Koko' has done much to prove its own merits. No doubt by my recommendation you will receive further orders."

From "The Profession."—Mr. HENRY WESTLAND, of Toole's Theatre, Strand, W.C., writes—"'Koko' will certainly arrest the falling off of the hair, strengthen and increase its growth. I have recommended it to many friends, and in every case it has given great satisfaction."

Thousands on File.—Every Extract printed we have, together with thousands of other unsolicited testimonials and duplicate orders, are on file in their original envelopes, just as they have been received from people all over the Kingdom.

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55 YEARS OF SUCCESS.
GREAT PRIZE
International Exhibition, Lyons, 1894.

ALCOOL DE MENTHE

58 AWARDS.
2 GOLD MEDALS,
International Exhibition, Antwerp, 1894.

DE RICQLÈS

VERY SUPERIOR TO ALL SIMILAR PRODUCTS AND THE ONLY TRUE ONE.
INFALLIBLE AGAINST INDIGESTION, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, NERVOUS FITS, HEAD-ACHES, DYSENTERY, AND CHOLERINE.

A few drops in a glass of sugared water make a delicious and hygienical beverage, instantaneously soothing the thirst and purifying the water.

IT IS AT THE SAME TIME EXCELLENT FOR THE TEETH, THE MOUTH, AND ALL TOILETTE PURPOSES.
IT IS A CAPITAL PREVENTATIVE AGAINST CHOLERA AND SEA SICKNESS.
Manufactured in LYONS. House in PARIS, 41 RUE RICHER.
See that each Flask bears the name of DE RICQLES.
Apply to Messrs. F. FISCHER & Co., Bombay, Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., PARIS.

S. & H. HARRIS

S.&H. HARRIS' EBONITE
BLACK BUT BEAUTIFUL
WATERPROOF BLACKING

FOR Boots, Shoes, Harness, AND ALL Black Leather Articles.

Does not injure the Leather.

Requires no Brushing.

ASK FOR IT.

S.&H. HARRIS'S SADDLE PASTE
FOR SADDLES, BROWN HARNESS ETC.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE
KEEP THE BOX COVERED

WATERPROOF.

HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet.	JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.
Manufactory: LONDON, E.

ASK FOR

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. v. Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

The Company's NEW COOKERY BOOK sent free on application to
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Ltd., 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.
Cookery Books may also be had gratis on application at the office of this paper.

ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO THE WANTS OF INFANTS
Sir Chas. A. Cameron, M.D.

Neave's Food

"HIGHLY NUTRITIOUS"

FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS & THE AGED.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.

FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE

TRADE MARK
REJECT SUBSTITUTES

Sold Everywhere in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.

CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

Vinolia Soap

Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching.

GUARANTEED HARMLESS.
A PLASTIC EMOLLIENT CREAM
"VINOLIA"
FOR THE SKIN
BLONDEAU & Cie.
LONDON DEPOT
Ryland Road, LONDON, N.W.
For Itching, Sunburn, Insect Bites, Rash &c.

Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICKS AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

GEOFFROY & DELORE,

28, Rue des Chasses, CLICHY-LA-GARENNE (Seine), FRANCE.

ELECTRIC WIRES AND CABLES
FOR
Light, Transport of Energy, Instruments of Precision, Dynamo Engines, Torpedoes, Telephone, Bells, &c.

APPLY TO Messrs. F. FISCHER & Co., BOMBAY.
Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., PARIS.

BILE-LADEN BLOOD.

HEALTHY BILE.

When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"
is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"
assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.

SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."

EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.

DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 [illegible]

I enjoyed [illegible] health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.

On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the intense thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life.

I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E. By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

BENGER'S FOOD For Infants Invalids & The Aged

MOST DELICIOUS, NUTRITIVE, AND DIGESTIBLE.
Sold by all leading Chemists, &c., Everywhere.
Agents—TREACHER & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA; KEMP & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY; PHILLIPS & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY and POONA.

TRADE MARK
REYNOLDS GOUT SPECIFIC

REYNOLDS' GOUT SPECIFIC is acknowledged throughout the whole world to be the most certain remedy for Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, and Sciatica. A single dose affording relief within a few hours. Highly recommended by Doctors and others. Dr. Brewster (for many years one of the leading Physicians in Paris) writes:—I have prescribed REYNOLDS' GOUT SPECIFIC in all cases of Rheumatic affections and found it an infallible remedy. I have always had much pleasure in recommending it, and consider it a safe and invaluable medicine.

Sold in bottles by all Chemists.
Sole Agents for India:—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 13527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
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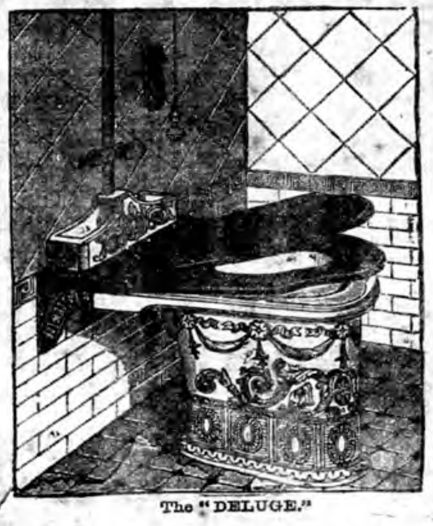

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